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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

COL. GEORGE P. ANDREWS, 1st Artillery, who retires on Sunday next, March 22, having then attained the age of sixty-four, entered the Military Academy July 1, 1841, was graduated July 1, 1845, and assigned to the artillery arm in which the whole of his service has since been passed. Colonel Andrews passes from the active to the retired list, amid general good wishes for his future happiness

We observe that there is some discussion as to the amount of pay which General GRANT will receive under the act placing him on the retired list. Under the Act of June 80, 1882, General W. T. SHERMAN was retired "without reduction in his current pay and allowances." His pay on the retired list is \$13,500 per annum, and his allowances \$125 per month as commutation of quarters. Forage is only allowed for horses actually kept by officers in service "when on duty and at the place where they are on duty;" of course there is no allowance on that score. The Act passed March 3, under which General GRANT was placed on the retired list, provides for the " rank and full pay "of General, but nothing is said as to the allowances. General Sherman's yearly pay therefore since his retirement has been \$15,000 per annum and will so continue. General GRANT's will be \$13,500 per annum.

BEFORE the war the power of punishment for slight offences and sometimes for more serious ones was largely in the hands of the company com-The punishments prescribed were administered by the non-commissioned officers, who often inflicted punishment without authority from officers. The power thus granted the non-commissioned officer made the privates respect them and increased their own self-respect. Since the war for the most trivial offences the soldier is put into the guardhouse, tried by five officers and his punishment entrusted to the guard. When differences occur between non-commissioned officers and privates the officer is held to strict accountability. In foreign armies private soldiers are put in the guardhouse for very serious offences alone. Minor offences are punished by direction of the company commander. The non-commissioned officers are responsible for the discipline, and it is on their report a man is sentenced, and they carry out the punish-This gives them great power, which, of course, makes them respected.

As a result of the system we follow our non-commissioned officers are without power and without suffi-cient self-respect and cannot command the respect of the men. Many of them; and especially corporals, show great lack of confidence. The fact that all grades are crowded together in one room puts the non-commissioned officers, who are numerically inferior, at a disadvantage. It would be much better to separate each grade and give the Sergeants a separate mess. While this would not prevent social in-tercourse between different grades it would make each grade independent, and prevent undue influence from inferiors. There is no place at any of our posts where any grade of enlisted men can meet and talk freely without the presence of those of a different grade. Separate quarters and Sergeants' mess will

give each grade privacy for conversation. This plan, which is, we believe, followed in all armies but our own, should be adopted in our Service, and all that is needed to accomplish it is an order from Army Headquarters or even Department Headquarters. Another improvement that might be adopted with advantage is the establishment of Sergeants' messes. A mess for Sergeants, means a mess for the Hospital Steward and all the Sergeants, Staff and Line at a post, with two privates detailed to cook for them; a special kitchen and mess room, to be also a club room for Sergeants only to meet in to read, smoke and chat. Sergeants should have this advantage; it would make their position more desirable, and benefit the discipline of their companies.

An officer of the Army writes us as follows: "In your description of duels you omit the one between JOHN B. CHURCH, Esq., of New York, and Colonel AARON BURB. On the 2d of September, 1799, the parties met at Hoboken, and having exchanged a shot without effect, Mr. CHURCH made the amende honorable, and the affair was so satisfactorily adjusted as to restore the social intercourse of these gentlemen. Mr. Church was attended by Abijah Hammond, Esq., and Colonel Burr by Judge E. Burre, of South Carolina. Previous to leaving the City of New York Colonel Burr presented to Judge BURKE his pistol case. He explained to the judge that the balls were cast intentionally too small; that chamois leather was cut to the proper size to put round them, but that the leather must be greased (for which purpose grease was placed in the case), or that there would be a difficulty in getting the ball home. After the parties had taken their stand, Colonel BURR noticed the judge hammering the ramrod with a stone and immediately suspected the cause. When the pistol was handed him by his friend, he drew the ramrod and ascertained that the ball was not home, and so informed the judge, to which Mr. BURKE replied: 'I forgot to grease the leather; but you see he is ready, don't keep him waiting; just take a crack as it is and I'll grease the Colonel BURR bowed courteously, but made no reply, and discharged his pistol in the state it had been given to him. The anecdote for some time after was the subject of merriment among those who had heard it."

Or the twenty-five officers of the Engineer Corps allowed by law to be detailed as instructors in mechanical engineering at State colleges and universities, eighteen are now performing that duty. One other will probably be ordered to the Michigan Military Academy in a few days. The following list will show the institutions to which those now on this duty are assigned, and the dates when they will in all probability be detached : P. A. Engineer DAVID JONES, Kansas Manual School, Aug. 2, 1887; P. A. Engineer JOHN D. FORD, Manual Training School, Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1886; P. A. Engineer ROBT. CRAWFORD, Spring Garden Technical Institute, Philadelphia, June 12, 1885: P. A. Engineer R. G. DENIG, Hamilton College, N. Y., June Assistant Engineers: W. N. LITTLE, Worcester Institute, Mass., July 1, 1887; F. H. EL-DRIDGE, Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1885; G. H. BULL, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1886; M. E. Cooley, University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, Mich., July 1, 1885; W. M. McFarland, Cornell University, New York, July 1, 1885; C. A. Carr, Stevens' Institu- of the act. The orders were only issued when the

'tion, Hoboken, N. J., June 18, 1885; F. M. BEN-NETT, Manual Training School, Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1885; A. W. STAHL, Purdue University, Ind., June 11, 1885; W. F. DURAND, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., June 25, 1885; W. F. C. Hasson, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col., June 3, 1885; A. T. Woods, Illinois University, Ill., June 11, 1885; W. S. SAMPLE, Western University, Pa., June 18, 1885; W. H. ALLDERDICE, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1885; J. M WHIT-HAM, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., July 1,

THE restoration of Commander R. D. EVANS to his former position as Inspector of the Fifth L. H. District is an act of justice which ought not to have been left to the new Administration. The only reason we could ever discover for removing Commander Evans from that position was his unwillingness to permit the dictation of political bosses in the matter of appointments. We hope his restoration may be accepted as an indication that the present Administration does not intend to permit any interference from outside in the management of our Navy-yards.

In another place, we publish an order recently issued by the Commanding Officer, Fort Maginnis, Montana, commending the energy and good judg-ment of a non-commissioned officer sent out to capture deserters, a duty which was successfully accomplished. This is an unpleasant duty in som respects, for the enlisted man who does his best to recapture deserters when ordered on that service, not always looked upon with favor by his comrades, who are apt to think laxity in this respect the best evidence of good fellowship. But in the end the rigid performance of duty will surely gain the respect of all, and we are glad to note this appreciation of it at Fort Maginnis.

THE Adjutant General of the Army has directed Asst. Adjt.-General McKeever, who has charge of other retirements, to take charge of the matter relating to the retirement of enlisted men under the recent Act of Congress. The applications for retirement thus far received were transferred to his branch on Wednesday. No rules governing the matter have yet been formulated.

VANITY FAIR still holds to the belief that GOR-DON is alive, basing its faith upon the communication of the MAHDI, dated Jan. 29, in which he told Sir CHARLES WILSON that GORDON was alive and in his camp. This story, which may be false, at least comes from one who knew the facts, while the contrary reports are without authority, and do not agree as to details. But Vanity Fair is practically alone in its opinion, and the general belief in GORDON's death has created a very bitter feeling in the minds of his friends toward the Ministry. Mr. RUSKIN, the art critic and author, does not hesitate to declare his opinion that they wanted to get rid of GORDON, and did as little as they could for his rescue, and that little under the increasing pressure of public opinion. A month or six weeks of most precious time was permitted to pass, after General Gordon's appeal for help, before the Ministry could be induced to ask Parliament for the

people of England had indicated in unmistakable language their deep abhorrence of the idea that General Gordon, who had been sent by the Gov ernment, on the forlorn hope of rescuing the Egype tian garrisons from the heart of Africa, should be abandoned to his fate.

PILKINGTON JACKSON, "formerly Captain Royal Artillery," writes a letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser to announce his belief also in the escap of Gordon. He says:

of Gordon. He says:

It is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world that the entire press has assumed, without an confirmatory evidence whatever, that Gordon is dead. Doe anybody know whether the gates of Khartoum were opene by the progress of the Mahdl (the document found at Kirke ben) or by treacherous pachas (the report which cost th London Daily Telegraph over \$600 for transmission)? How was Gordon killed? No two rumors have agreed about an single item of particulars. Had the event happened in an European or American city, and if all accounts differed, no one would give credence to any of the witnesses. As the scene was in Africa, where the "ways that are dark" appear to be anything but "tricks that are vain," the world apper to be anything but "tricks that are vain," the world apper to announce dissensions among the followers of the Mahdl, or any other bit of interesting news, however irrect oncluble with known facts about the fidelity of all Mussul men, for the civilized world to be satisfied that it is all true There has not one single circumstance occurred—not one solitary exception is there—that is not explainable to the mind of any man who will take the trouble to think upor the theory that the first story was true, viz., that Gordon was killed with a spear, which was typical of the aspiration by which he was won over to join the Mahdl, and is now alrea.

POLITICAL METHODS IN NAVAL ADMINIS TRATION.

For the past twenty years the selection to the offices of Secretaries of War and the Navy has depended upon the availability of the man, and in no wise on his special adaptability or capacity to exepended upon the availability of the man, and in no wise on his special adaptability or capacity to execute its duties. And this is the more extraordinary when we reflect that of all the Departments in the Government, these are the most special and technical. Few people, and not even those living on our seaboard, rarely use or comprehend the language of seamen. The men of the Navy are technical in their education, their lives, their habits, and training, and are unfamiliar to most other men. and are unfamiliar to most other men. And most strange than all this, is the fact that there is no Board of Admiralty through which, as a channel, the officers and men of the Navy can reach the head of the Department. While it is true that there are of the Department. While it is true that there are bureau chiefs, competent to furnish the Secretary with such technical and professional information as he may require, it is equally true that the bureau chiefs do not furnish a professional head to the Naval Service.

The Secretary of the Navy may not be required to be a seaman, or to know how to rig and equip a ship; but, of all men living, he should know, or try to know, the facts of his administration, the character of the "web-footed" man he is to command. Of all men in power, this one man should fully under-stand the moral and educational characteristics and attributes of this strangely unfamiliar personnel over which he is called to preside and whom he is to

There is no order or class of men in the wide universe who are so faithful in their obedience to lawful authority, and whose submission to law is so absolute, even when its rigors cut the deepest, or its hardships bear the heaviest. Uncomplaining and obedient they have ever been found to be; but there is no man, or order of men, who so swiftly revolt at injustice, or submit to the "arbitrary" exercise of "authority." From the remotest times, seamen, and men of the sea, are historically famed for simplicity of manners, directness of purpose, and an unflinching love of justice and law. Three hundred years ago, Queen Elizabeth found under the bronzed lineaments and rough speech of her sailors, the sensibilities of a woman, and the chivalry of a Bayard. who are so faithful in their obedience to law Bayard.

Bayard.

The recent claim set up by the late administration of the Navy Department to the "divine right"
of might and the unrestricted exercise of "arbitrary tion of the Navy Department to the "divine right" of might and the unrestricted exercise of "arbitrary authority," in the government of the Navy, revolted every man and officer in it; it did more: for it revolted their traditional sense of justice, and the obligations of law, and the noblest and manliest instincts of their historic ideals. A commander of a ship, or a commander of a squadron, is the veriest creature of law and regulation in existence. He can not rate or disrate the humblest man of his command, except by a lawful process. He can not inflict the slightest punishment except as prescribed by law, and then to be reported in writing to the Department; and the exercise of "arbitrary authority" in command in the Navy finds no place there. The attempt to use it would produce insubordination, if not mutiny, as it has in all times and countries, and justly so. The seamen who would under the present "reign of law" submit to the tyrant's lash, or the despot's whip, would no longer possess the characteristics of his race, and would be degraded by his comrades.

Every man who has had experience in the government of sailors and soldiers knows but too well.

Every man who has had experience in the government of sailors and soldiers, knows but too well that the attempt to enforce illegal and unlawful authority, can end in no other way than in the destruction of discipline. Every experienced tion of discipline. Every experienced officer knows, that ill-considered and unnecessary is for convening Courts-martial, can, and often s result, in bringing contempt upon him who

When a commander or Secretary of the Navy indulges in too frequent orders for Courts-martial indulges in too frequent orders for Courts-martial on idle or frivolous charges, it is as certain as the law of gravity, that he will not only defeat the ends of discipline, but he will bring himself into disrepute and contempt. No naval or military man will order these courts too frequently, and never, until he is reasonably sure that he has a case, and may not suffer defeat. There is no engine so delicate, and no machinery of law so necessary as Courts-martial if rightly used, and none so dangerous if abused. The abuse has become one of the political methods of recent years.

The administration of the Navy-yards has, through political methods become the greatest abuse in the

political methods become the greatest abuse in the Navy. They are under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and the remedy for their evils should seem to be in his own hands. The loss to the country, by the abuse and not the use of the Navy-yards, may be counted by hundreds of millions of yards, n

dollars, drawn from the yearly appropriations.

If a Secretary of the Navy inflicts indirect and unjust punishments upon the officers, not known to the law, under the plea of the exercise of "arbitrary authority," it is a political method which usurns authority," it is a political method which usurps the behests of law and justice. If a Secretary of the Navy lays his rough and heavy hand upon the wives and families of his officers, he touches that which is as sacred as life itself, and he exercises the most as sacred as life itself, and he exercises the most degraded of political methods. If a Secretary of the Navy forbids the right of petition, and commands that no naval officer shall write a letter to a friend who may chance to be a Congressman, unless it is first passed to his personal perusal, or if he forbids officers of the Navy from obeying a summons of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or his chairman, it is a political method, and disobedience would not only be right, but the duty of every American. American.

When a Secretary of the Navy tells the officers and men of the Navy of which he is the executive head, that they have surrendered the rights of citihead, that they have surrendered the rights of citizenship, and so placed themselves under the despotism of "arbitrary authority," he tells the world what is untrue, and for which he should be impeached. When a Secretary of the Navy receives anonymous letters from detractors or informers, and requires the admirals of his squadrons and stations to answer them under official seal and sig-nature, he used a political method of intimidation

orthy of old Rome, in her most infamous days.

These are some of the political methods under which, for some twenty years, the Navy has been governed, and they have destroyed discipline, and demoralization has become intrenched in the body demoralization has become intrenched in the body politic. If there is not to be perpetrated such a system of political administration, which is death and worse than death to this arm of the Service, the Secretary of the Navy must be a man of sound discretion, and proclaim once more, that a Naval Service shall be under the domain of naval discipline, naval usages and traditions, and naval law. Senator McPherson in the Senate has prepared a Board of Commissioners for the Navy Department. It is well worthy of note that for twenty years the

Board of Commissioners for the Navy Department. It is well worthy of note that for twenty years the best officers of the Navy endeavored to have it instituted. But the proposition to compose it of bureau chiefs is seriously defective, and would only be the old story of a headless Navy under another form. Let there be a regular Board of Admiralty, composed of men not in the Navy Department, and free from bureau cliques and jealousies. Let all advisory boards be abolished, and hold the Board of Admiralty to a strict and vigorous responsibility for its professional acts to the Secretary of the Navy, and then we shall have done with the régime of political methods, of "arbitrary authority," and a distempered administration of spleen and venom.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

(From Croker's Life and Letters.) OPINIONS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

"Agree the Convention of Cintra there was "After the Convention of Cintra there was a general desire in England that a General should be shot, after the manner of Byng, and, as I was a politician, I was, of course, the person to be shot, which would have been rather hard, as I was the winner of the two battles which had raised the public hopes so high, and had nothing to do with the subsequent proceedings but as a subordinate negotiator under orders of my superior officers. Even the Government was inclined to give me up." orders of my superior officers. ment was inclined to give me up.

ment was inclined to give me up."

"Talavera was the only battle in which I had a superiority, but that was only by reckoning the Spaniards. At all the others I had less. At Salamanca I had 40,000 and the French not much more, perhaps 45,000. At Vittoria I had many thousands less—60,000 against 70,000. At Waterloo the proportion was still more against mer. I had less then less—60,000 against 70,000. At Waterloo the proportion was still more against me; I had less than 60,000, perhaps about 56,000 or 58,000; Buonaparte had near 80,000. The whole army in the south of France under my command was considerably larger than the force under Soult at the battle of Toulouse; but, actually employed in that operation, I had less than he. I look upon Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo as my three best battles; those which had great and permanent consequences. Salamanca relieved the whole south of Spain. changed all the reat and permanent consequences. Salamanca re-ieved the whole south of Spain, changed all the

prospects of the war, and was felt even in Russia.

| Vittoria freed the peninsula altogether, broke off the armistice at Dresden, and thus led to Leipsic and the deliverance of Europe; and Waterloo did more than any other battle I know of toward the true object of all battles—the peace of the world.

"I do not concur with Napoleon in pronouncing Soult the ablest of the French Marshals. Massena was their meilleure title militaire. While he was opposed to me I never could make an attempt on his line but I was sure to find him in force opposed to me. I should say, as far as my experience goes, that he was their best. Marmont was a great officer and a worthy man, and in that Marshal's man. cer and a worthy man, and in that Marshal's man-agement of the battle of Salamanca I saw not much

agement of the battle of Salamanca I saw not much to criticize beyond his having spread himself too much in endeavoring to get round me."

"I reached the Prussian Army; was at their headquarters; stayed there a considerable time; saw the army formed; the commencement of the battle; and returned to join my own army assembled and assembling at the Quatre Bras. I arrived then at Quatre Bras a second time on that day, as well as I recollect, at about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. The straggling fire there had continued from morning; the Prince of Orange was with the line troops still in the same position. I was informed that the army was collecting in a wood in front. I rode forward and reconnoitred or examined their position according to my usual practice. I saw clearly a very large body of men assembled, and a marechal reviewing them, according to their usual practice, preparatory to an attack. assembled, and a marechal reviewing them, according to their usual practice, preparatory to an attack. I heard distinctly the usual cries: 'En avant! en avant! L'Empereur recompensera celui qui s'avancera!' Before I quitted the Prince of Orange, some of the officers standing about had doubted whether we should be attacked at this point. I sent to the Prince of Orange from the ground on which I was standing, to tell him that he might rely upon it that we should be attacked in five minutes, and that he had better order the retreat towards the main posihad better order the retreat towards the main position of the light troops and guns which were in front, and which could make no resistance to the fierce attack about to be made upon us. These were accordingly withdrawn, and in less than five minutes we were attacked by the whole French Army under Marechal Ney. There was in fact no delay nor cessation from attack from that time till night."

On one occasion an officer received a severe wound in the shoulder, as it was thought, from a ragged ball, but when the substance came to be extracted it turned but when the substance came to be extracted it turned out to be a tooth; some poor devil's head had been, it is supposed, knocked to pieces by a cannon ball, and his tooth had been driven into the officer's arm. Another officer had his thigh dreadfully lacerated, and the substance was lodged so deep that the extraction was found exceedingly difficult; when it was taken out it was found to be a piece of five france and two pieces of one franc each; these two must have been shot out of some other person's pocket, as he declared he had not had them in his own."

THE SLASHING SEVENTH SABREURS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In anticipation of the coming spring changes of cavalry regiments, it is to be hoped that "Sam Sturgis's Slashing Seventh Sabreurs" "will not be left out in the cold for another year." This highly disciplined and splendidly horsed body of gallant fellows has now for thirteen long dreary years been stationed in the most rigorous climate in the Service, and for ten long years of that time it has braved the snows and winter blasts as well as the scorching sun of Dakota, in subjugating "Poor Lo." If arduous service and hardships are to be considered then S. S. S. S. will be the first regiment to move, and large numbers of poor fellows now suffering from rheumatism and kindred diseases arising from hard service, and exposure in the woods, are anxiously looking forward to "fields fresh and pastures new."

One of them.

THE MARINES AT THE INAUGURATION.

GOSPORT, VA., March 12, 1885.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: GOSPORT, VA., March 12, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Relative to the battalion of marines who participated in the inaugural procession on March 4 having never before been in column of divisions, your correspondent is in error. That particular command, composed as it was of detachments from different stations, incorporated and taken as a whole, may never before have been in column of divisions. The language of the paragraph referred to in your issue of March 7 evidently implies that the Marine Corps as an organization do not in their drills execute manœuvres in which the division becomes the unit of the battalion.* This is a decidedly wrong impression. During the past five months I have seen as many as forty "battalion drills" at this Navy-yard, the command frequently consisting of eight companies, rarely less than six. In nearly all of these exercises the battalion executed several manœuvres by divisions, and to such an extent that during the period of time referred to I can safely aver there is not a movement embraced in the prescribed "battalion drill" that has not been repeatedly executed. This I believe to be the rule rather than the exception at all stations where the permanent garrison, strengthened by the guards of ships in the immediate vicinity, make it practicable. Ex-Regulas.

*The context will show that our reference was to

*The context will show that our reference was to the particular organization under notice, which, as was stated, was made up of detachments, the men of which "were never together before and had had but one short drill before this turnout."—Editor.

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AN EVIDENT OMISSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Apapers of the reports of the numerous Boards which have convened at Washington within the past decade, relative to improvement (?) in the uniform and equipment of the Army, it has often seemed to us that in each instance a very grave omission occurred with reference to a subject which although perhaps not of vital importance to the opulent staff is, nevertheless, a matter of some interest to the lieutenants of the line, overburdened as they are with the weight of years, rapidly increasing families, limited pay and unlimited vouchers for fuel.

opulent staff is, nevertheless, a matter of some interest to the lieutenants of the line, overburdened as they are with the weight of years, rapidly increasing families, limited pay and unlimited vouchers for fuel.

We refer to the "Regulation Patch" which is becoming a feature of nearly every well organized military community. The article itself, although not at present existing by authority of law, we do not object to. It has fulfilled its mission long and well, and like every faithful public servant deserves recognition. Moreover, as an evidence of continuous service it vies with the chevron at present accorded the old soldier, but denied the officer.

But it is the lack of uniformity in the matter which has engrossed our attention—an irregularity which we believe should be rigidly suppressed. We now have them of every conceivable shape and size—triangular, rectangular, square, trapezoidal, elliptical. "on the bias," longitudinal and latitudinal, unilateral and bilateral, dark blue and light, kersey and doeskin, until we are forced to exclaim, "Alasi how great is its infinite variety!" so this, "patch a wall to expel the writer's flaw" is not, we believe, consonant with the traditions of a service which boasts of unvarying (?) uniformity in its apparel.

Now, if this thing is to become a recognized feature of our uniform—which the frequent changes in the same, and the privations incident to these changes would seem to indicate—by all means let it be subject to regulation, in order that it may take its place along with the hood and back-strap of the new overcoat, and the many other authorized improvements on exhibition in the Quartermaster General's Office.

As an article of undoubted utility this thing deserves consideration. The appointment of a Board, and an authorized and favorable report from the same on the subject, would relieve it from the odium which, in some localities, unjustly attaches to it.

We have no doubt but that many officers of the line could be found who would hail with delight a detail o

NEW DUTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

It is rumored that the authorities intend to give all officers a tour of duty with the negro regiments. As officers with those troops have to perform all the clerical labor and give all instruction in military duties and exercises, they are very soon thoroughly posted in all duties, and become very efficient and painstaking officers.

posted in all duties, and become very painstaking officers.

As those regiments have their full complement of officers, it will probably be necessary to make regular transfers of officers to and from those regiments. Doubtless the result will be very beneficial, but we would suggest that the words "white" and "colored" be removed from the laws regulating the Army. All regiments would then be the same, and it would not be necessary to transfer officers.

Texas.

OLD COMRADES MEETING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

At some of the recent meetings of the Military Service Institute of the U. S., at Governor's Island, there were present three officers, who, twenty-eight years ago, were, in the order named, Captain, 1st Lieutenant, and 2d Lieutenant of Co. B, 3d Infantry. These are the present Gen. O. L. Sheperd, Gen. Wm. D. Whipple and Major William Dickinson. A reunion of all these officers, still in the Army and formerly of the same company—considering all that has transpired during the past twenty-eight years—seems a little unusual, and was evidently a great pleasure to the trio. Reminiscences of old times and relation of subsequent experiences kept the three old comrades busy in pleasant chat—or, in the terse language of the frontiers, "swapping lies"—a long time.

The meetings of the Institution are thus bringing together old friends and messmates, and in this, as in more important respects, the Institution is doing a good work. It brings together old and young officers, scores of men who have helped to make history and whose names, many of them, have become historic, and other and younger men who are quietly known and respected within the Service; all of whom meet upon the common grounds of goodfellowship.

We noticed the interest all three of the gentlemen named evinced when the old, remote and once famous post at which they were serving together, was mentioned.

FREAKS OF NATURE

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FREAKS OF NATURE.

Among the many monuments to Washington is one which every visitor to the Cape Verd Isles will remember as one of the most colossal and marvellous freaks of natural sculpture in existence. Along the further side of the harbor of San Vincente (the principal town) rises a bold ridge of dark gray volcanic rock, the crest of which forms an exact likeness of Washington, lying face upward as if in sleep or death. The hero's large, bold features, the backward wave of his hair, the sweep of his massive shoulders, and the very frill of his shirt are all reproduced on a gigantic scale with a fidelity worthy of the stalactite formations of the Adelsberg Grotto or the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. This strange monument, sharply outlined against the deep rich blue of the tropical sky, is one of the first objects that meets one's eye on approaching the island, and presents, with the bound-

less ocean for its appropriate background a tableau of such overpowering magnificence as might well drive any sculptor to despair.—N. Y. Times.

The Scientific American lately published a cut of a

large tree fungus which is a very exact reproduction of the features of the Duke of Wellington.

THE EXECUTION OF MRS. SURRATT

THE EXECUTION OF MRS. SURRATT.

The Washington Gazette publishes a story told by Wm. P. Wood, ex-Chief of Detectives, to the effect that President Johnson was thoroughly convinced of Mrs. Surratt's innocence of any complicity with the assassination of President Lincoln, and assured Wood that he sincerely regretted that he had not given Mrs. Surratt the benefit of Executive clemency, and strongly expressed his detestation of what he termed the "infamous conduct of Stanton" in keeping these facts from him.

Stanton, Wood adds, "rebuked me for not making greater effort to save the woman that was hanged. He said he would have trusted his life in my keeping; that I would have trusted his life in my keeping; that I would have saved him the tornents of hell had I been more persistent in my efforts. I reminded him of my call on President Johnson to plead for mercy for Mrs. Surratt, and that I was met by L. C. Baker at the entrance of the President's house, and Baker produced an order over his (Stanton's) signature which set forth that I should not be permitted to enter the building or communicate with the President."

"Too true," he responded, "and the Surratt woman haunts me so that my nights are sleepless and my days miserable, and Grant aids my enemies by refusing to sign my commission (as Judge of the Surrellief and perhaps prolong my life. He will not do it, and, Wood, this is at last the end." Placing his hands to his head he continued: "I cannot endure the pressure; I am dying, dying surely, dying now!"

A few parting words were exchanged between us, and the following day the death of Edwin M. Stan-

now!"

A few parting words were exchanged between us, and the following day the death of Edwin M. Stanton was publicly announced. He never received his commission of Judge of the Supreme Court, though he had been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

SAILOR SONGS.-HOMEWARD BOUND

SAILOR SONGS.—HOMEWARD BOUND.

"Do you know the rules of the road at sea?"
asked an old sailor who had sailed the Spanish Main,
of a Tribune reporter. "No? Well you should.
They are in rhyme and easy to remember. They go:

"When both side-light you see ahead,
Port your helm and show your red.
If on your starboard red appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
But if upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light of green,
There's not so much for you to do,
For green to red keeps clear of you.
Green to green or red to red—
Perfect safety—go ahead?

"There are other rhymes which are valuable to seamen, such as:

"When the rain's before the wind.

When the rain's before the wind, Your topsail sheets and halyards mind.

Your topsail sheets and halyards mind.'

"Oh, we sailor men have more poetry in us than we get credit for. Our shanty songs would tickle your fancy. I remember once when I was on the bark Sea Rover, we had been out to Calcutta with a cargo of oil, and were homeward bound when we were caught in a storm and dismasted. The bark sprung a leak at the same time, and we had to abandon her. It was just before daybreak when we pulled away from her, and in the gray of the morning we could see her rising and falling on the long swell which the storm had left. Aside from the perils of our position—at sea in open boats, and no land near—we felt a regret at leaving the ship that had been our home for nearly a year, and the sailors sang as they rowed away that beautiful shanty for abandoning ship:

"She's a gallant ship and a gallant crew,

'She's a gallant ship and a gallant crew, Leave her, jollies, leave her! She's a gallant ship, and her captain too, And its time for us to leave her.'

And its time for us to leave her."

"Then I always liked the homeward bound song, and never shall forget how sweetly it came to me across the waters of the Bay of Callao once when thirty sailors walking around the capstan of a ship, invisible in the morning mist, sang:

"We are homeward bound this very day.
Good-by, fare you well!
Good-by, fare you well!
We are homeward bound, with seven months' pay, Ye-ho, my boys! we're homeward bound."

THE JOHN BROWN SONG.

WILL. M. CLEMENS, in a Canadian paper, The Week, tells what purports to be the story of the war song, "John Brown's Body." The tune, he says, was composed in 1856 by Mr. William Steffe, a somewhat popular song and Sunday school hymn writer, for a fire company at Charleston, S. C., for a series of verses, the chorus of which ran:

Say, butmers, will you meet us?

An entirely new set of words were written as a camp meeting hymn, the tune being retained, and ending in a chorus as follows:

Say, brothers, will you meet us?

Say, brothers, will you meet us?

The friends of Mr. Steffe, who claim that he still resides in Philadelphia, say that he has the original score of the tune in his possession.

This particular story of the origin of the John Brown song continues with the statement that in the Second Battalion Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, there was a singing quartette whose favorite song was, "Say, brothers, will you meet us?" One of the members of the quartette was named John Brown, and he was chaffed a good deal on account of it. The other members of the quartette were Newton Purnette, James Jenkins and Charles Edgerly. The battalion was ordered to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in April 1861, and, as the story goes, one day towards the end of April, Edgerly and Purnette, who had been in Boston, returned in the evening boat. Jenkins and Brown were sitting near the guardhouse watching the boat come in, and, as Jenkins caught sight of Edgerly, upon seeing Brown, who was standing near, replied, "Oh, nothing special, except John Brown's dead." Brown

began to fume and fret, which occasioned Purnette remarking, "He's a pretty lively corpse anyway, and moves around considerably." By nightfall the hazing had crystallized into the lines:

hazing had crystallized into the lines:

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.

The camp meeting tune was fitted to these words,
and by daylight on the following morning, the John
Brown Song was heard all over the camp, and from
thence all over the country.

John Brown was executed at Charleston, Va., Dec.
2, 1859, and was buried some days later at North
Elba, New York. Miss Edna A. Proctor composed
the "John Brown Song," which was set to music
and made public. The original version of the song
was as follows:

John Brown died on the scaffold for the slave; Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave; Now God avenges the life he gladly gave.

CHORUS for all the verse

Freedom reigns to-day!
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Glory reigns to-day!

ohn Brown sowed and the harvesters onor to him who has made the bondr oved ever more shall our noble ruler

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave; Bright o'er the sod let the starry banner wave; Lo! for the million he perilled all to save.

John Brown's soul through the world is marching Hail to the hour when oppression shall be gono; All men will sing in the better day's dawn. John Brown dwells where the battle strife is o'er Hate cannot harm him, nor sorrow stir him mor Earth will remember the martyrdom he bore.

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave; John Brown lives in the triumph of the brave; John Brown's soul not a higher joy can crave.

(From the New York Sun.)

(From the New York Sun.)

The wait of thirty-five minutes when the procession reached the Capitol on Saturday at the dedication of the Washington Monument resulted in scores of cases of severe illness, and two members of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn., were very low with congestion of the lungs at Providence Hospital. The sudden death of Mr. Francis S. Drake, of Boston, is attributed in great part to exposure on Saturday. The President and members of the Cabinet left the procession at Seventh street and drove ahead to the Capitol, entering at the Senate door on the east side of the building. A lunch of turkey sandwiches, oysters, and coffee, with accompaniments, was ordered from the Senate restaurant and served in the room of the Committee on Eurolled Bills, where Senator Sewell, chairman of the committee, acted as host. This interval of refreshment and recovery from the cold was enjoyed at the expense of several thousand men, who stood in line on Pennsylvania avenue, holding their ice-cold muskets or sitting upon horses, exposed to the biting wind.

Gen. Sheridan, who could not understand the delay, sent three orderlies to inquire when the President would be ready to review the procession before word finally came to move forward. When, three-quarters of an hour later, the last troop had been reviewed and Gen. Sheridan entered the rotunds with his staff, he was so benumbed he could not unfasten his cloak. The members of his staff were in no better condition. Here and there a man who had been able to slip a flask into his hat and take a nip now and then was less cold.

THE ALBEMARLE PRIZE MONEY.

THE ALBEMARLE PRIZE MONEY.

A DECISION was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States March 16 in the prize money case of The United States, appellant, vs. Charles L. Steever. Appeal from the Court of Claims. This was a suit brought by the appellee under the act of August 8, 1882, to recover the amount necessary to make up his lawful share of the prize money awarded for the capture of the Rebel ram Albemarle was captured and sunk by a torpedo launch, of which Lieutenant William B. Cuehing was commanding officer and the appellee Third Assistant Engineer. The question whether the appellee has heretofore received less than his lawful share of the \$251,000 awarded depends upon the question whether larger shares than the prize act warranted were allowed and paid to Leutenant Cuehing, the commanding officer, and William L. Howarth and Thomas S. Gay, Acting Master's Mates. The prize court held that all the officers and men of the torpedo launch were entitled to share sprotioned to their rate of pay, and in distributing the amounts due the Secretary of the Navy computed the shares of Cushing, Howarth and Gay upon the basis of pay and rank to which they had been promoted while the prize proceedings were pending. Upon a rehearing of the case under the act of August 8, 1823, the Court of Claims decided that Cushing, Howarth and Gay had been overpaid and the remainder of the crew of the launch underpaid, to the amount of \$61,708, and it accordingly awarded decrees for the balances due to the underpaid officers and men. The case comes to this court upon an appeal taken by the United States from one of these decrees.

The court holds, first, that a torpedo launch attached to a division of a naval squ dron though not proved to have had any books, is a "ship" within the meaning of the prize act of June 30, 1864, and her commander is entitled to ne-tenth of the prize and or the prize money awarded to her, and not to a share proportioned to his rate of pay; but her other officers and men are entitled to share in proporti

GENERAL GRANT'S ILLNESS

(From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.)

GENERAL GRANT'S ILLNESS.

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GEN. GRANT has been reported not to appreciate the fact that he must soon die. This is misrepresentation. The grim old hero of Shiloh and the Wilderness fully understands that he has a few weeks only at most in which to live, and to his intimate friends he speaks of it with the same freedom and in the same matter of fact manner that he discusses his intentions with respect to his dinner or the condition of his digestion. It is indeed eminently characteristic of the man that he faces death in this stohd and unmoved manner. If left to himself he would not live four days. He is very weak and is indisposed to take any nourishment whatever, because of pain produced by swallowing and because he has no appetite. Despite all efforts by those who care for him he at times refuses to eat for two days together. Then the members of his family gather around him and beg of him for their sakes and for their happiness and peace of mind to take nourishment. He consents and endures the painful ordeal. For a time he is exhausted by the effort, but in an hour or two he begins to mend and then he improves very rapidly until his system begins to call out again for food, and he grows worse again rapidly, until the persuasion of his family again prevails and he takes more food. He knows perfectly well that he cannot survive four weeks more, and his distant friends have been summoned to take a final farewell of him. If Grant were a religious man he would be a Methodist or a Presbyterian, but he frankly says that he had no especial religious training in early youth and he has not studied the subject sufficiently in his later life to form any opinion as to what he does believe. He believes that there is a God and a hereafter, but he is not prepared to say that he believes in the extreme position taken by most Protestants, that the unconverted and the indifferent will be eternally tormented. If Grant's position, with reference to religion, could be defined it might be expressed

To hasten the completion of General Grant's Memotrs a woman was employed who could use a type writer as rapidly as he would be likely to dictate, but his constitutional lack of fluency was aggravated by the unusual process, and it was soon found, also, that the use of his voice, even in a whisper, brought on inflammation and swelling in his diseased throat. Therefore he returned to pen and ink. He writes slowly, his average rate being only about 500 words an hour, and that is lowered by frequent meditation. He has never practiced at composition for publication, and it comes awkward. The first volume of the proposed work has been edited thoroughly by an expert, whose duty, however, was limited to a verbal and grammatical revision. He was warned not to alter the meanings, except on consultation. The second volume is about half done, but Grant has made copious notes for the remainder, so that they could be written out after his death, if necessary.

"The General would not be recognized by anybody guided only by his familiar portraits, as he sits writing his book," said a privileged caller upon him. "The suggestion of robust vigor is gone, and he has the limp whiteness of a suffering invalid. More than that, his face is greatly altered. His hair and whiskers have been allowed to grow much longer than he customarily wears them, owing to his dislike to be disturbed by a barber. He has no teeth, the presence of the few that he had rendering the false ones impracticable. Thus his entire aspect is changed. He writes on a small stand, which is drawn to his side as he sits in a big easy chair. Several bulky scrap books, containing his collection of printed and manuscript materials, lie on a table within reach. He refers to them frequently, for he is anxious to be exact in his statements of fact. His wife or one of his sons is constantly with him. In walking to and fro, which he sometimes does when making up his mind about a paragraph, as well as during some of the attacks of pain, he has to use a cane, in consequence of t

temper is equable and he endures with characteristic fortitude."

It appears that General Grant has transferred the publication of his memoirs from the Century Co., with which he had partially completed a contract, to Charles L. Webster and Co., the capitalist of which firm is Mark Twain. The Eagle says: "Mark has not been so reckless a humorist as to share the profits of his fun with anybody. He has mastered the subscription book business. He is his own publisher and wholesaler, being the principal, though unmentioned, partner in the firm, Webster being a relative who marshals and directs the soliciting agents with which the whole country is made to swarm. Grant received an offer from Mark, through Webster, to take his son Jesse into the enterprise of publishing and circulating the reminiscences. The fact was shown to him that the mechanical cost of producing each two dollar volume would not exceed thirty cents, provided large editions were sold, and that a clear profit treble the royalty offered by Smith could be realized. As this scheme promised to yield a considerable fortune for his family and make a business for a son, Grant went into it."

GO WHERE GLORY WAITS THEE

AIR-Maid of the Valle

Go where glory waits thee;
But while fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
When the praise thou meete
To thine ear is sweetest,
Oh! then remember me.
Other arms may press thee,
All the joys that blees thee,
Sweeter far may be;
But when friends are neares
And when joys are dearest,
Oh! then remember me.

When at eve thou rovest
By the star thou lovest,
Ah! then remember me;
Think when home returning,
Bright we've seen it burning,
Oh! then remember me.
Oft as summer closes,
When thine eye reposes
On its ling ring roses,
Once so loved by thee;
Think of her who wore them,
Her who made thee love them,
Oh! then remember me.

When around thee dying,
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me
And at night, while gazin,
On the gay hearth blazing
Oh! still remember me.
Then should music, steali
All the soul of feeling,
To thy heart appealing,
Draw one tear from the

PERSONAL ITEMS.

President Cleveland attained his forty-eighth birthday on Wednesday, of this week, March 18.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL McKEEVER, 22d U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho, from a trip to Fort Walla Walla, on Court-martial service.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., and family, are at Old Point Comfort, Va.

PAYMASTER J. S. WITCHER, U. S. A., visited Fort McDermit, Nevada, this week, and sat as president of a General Court-martial.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week, from a visit to Newport, R. I., where Mrs. Randolph's father died recently.

CAPTAIN LOUIS R. STILLE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., is on a few weeks' visit to rela-tives in Philadelphia.

JOHN T. BEST, who was Chief Clerk to the Light House Department, San Francisco, while the late Colonel Williamson, U. S. A., was in charge, and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in San Quen-tin Prison, for forging vouchers, etc., has been pardoned.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., of Staten Island, passed through New London, on Tuesday, on his way to Fort Trumbull on Court-martial service.

COMMANDER GEO. DEWEY, and Lieutenant Com-nander R. Dr Hitchcock, U. S. N., have joined the Pensacola, at Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN, U. S. A., has been be-fore the Retiring Board, at Fort Snelling, and his case completed. The Board now awaits the arrival of Colonel W. R. Parnell, U. S. A.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., having left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on a few months' sick leave, Captain H. G. Brown, 12th Infantry, has taken com-mand of the post.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, spent the week at Old Point Comfort, Va.

CHAPLAIN J. A. POTTER, U. S. A., is on his way to Arizona, to report to General Crook.

CAPTAIN J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A., has taken charge of the A. G. O. Hendquarters, Dept. of the Platte, until an Assistant Adjutant General is assigned in place of the late Col. J. H. Taylor, U. S. A.

PASSED ASSISTANT SUBGEON G. E. H. HARMON, U. N., joined the *Pensacola*, at Norfolk, Va., this reek.

THE transfer of General B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., Colonel, 10th Cavalry, from Texas to Arizona, is much regretted by his many friends in the Lone Star State.

GENERAL IRVIN McDowell, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from his trip to Mexico and New Orleans.

EXSIGN F. R. BRAINARD, U. S. N., and bride, were expected in Chicago this week. Ensign Brainard married Miss Mary A. Munroe at Annapolis, Md., March 12, the lady being a daughter of a former mayor of that city.

DOCTOR W. H. FAULKNER, U. S. A., has been visit-ng friends at Fort Snelling, Minn.

SUBGEON ANTHONY HEGER, U. S. A., now at Fort McHenry, Md., will shortly take station in New York City as member of the newly organized Medical Examining Board to sit in the Army Building.

MAJOR W. H. POWZLL, U. S. A., has an interesting paper, entitled "Our Future Complications," in the Current of March 7, in which he presents the possibilities of our being drawn into complications with Mexico and the necessity of adequate preparation for such a contingency.

It is not often, says the Providence Journal, that three retired Admirals of the Navy are seen together at one time, at least in Newport. Yet such a sight was witnessed a day or two ago, when Admiral Worden, Case, and Taylor were enjoying a quiet drive together and chatting over their days of active duty. Admiral Worden has almost entirely recovered his usual health, while the other two gentlemen are as hale and hearty as ever.

COLONEL CUYIER GROVER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Custer, Montana, on a few weeks' leave for the benefit of his health.

THE trial of Lieutenant W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d U. S. Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, has been completed and the proceedings gone to General Miles at Vancouver Barracks for revision.

PAYMASTER J. P. WILLARD, U. S. A., and Lieut, C. R. Edwards, 2kd U. S. Infantry, were in Utica, N. Y., this week as witnesses in a civil trial in progress there.

MAJOR W. H. COMEGYS, U. S. A., on leave from the Pacific Coast, again visited New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY W. C. WHITNEY spent Sunday last with his family in New York, returning to Washington early in the week.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., delivered a lecture on "Volcanic Phenomena" before the New York Academy of Sciences on Monday evening of this week, in the new building of Columbia College, at 49th street and Madison avenue.

MAJOR FRANK NORTH, a noted frontiersman, and often engaged as a scout in operations by the regu-lar troops against hostile Indians, died at Columbus, Neb., a few days ago of congestion of the lungs.

MAJOR ALEXANDER, of the British Royal Engineers, was a guest at the Brevoort House, New York, this week.

Major W. B. Beck, U. S. A., left Governor's Island on Tuesday, to be absent until next week.

LIEUTENANT G. T. T. PATTERSON, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Patterson, of Vancouver Barracks, celebrated their tin wedding on Monday of this week, March 16.

REAR-ADMIRAL REED WERDEN, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT C. A. STEDMAN, U. S. A., while at the Hamilton Hotel, New York, was the victim of theft to the extent of about \$150. The elevator boy was convicted of the larceny; and some of the property, which had been pawned, has been recovered.

LIEUTENANT WILBUR LOVERIDGE, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to Little Rock, Ark., this week, from a short vacation.

Mrs. Phipps, wife of Major Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A., of Kennebec Arsenal, Maine, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is convalescent.

been quite ill for several weeks, is convalescent.

Lieutenant S. L. Graham, U. S. N., took charge of the Hydrographic Office at Baltimore, Md., this week, relieving Lieutenant John M. Hawley, U. S. Navy, who comes to New York to re-survey the harbor, under direction of the Treasury Department. The Baltimore Sun, referring to the relief of Lieutenant Hawley, says: "He organized the Branch Hydrographic Office and has made it a valuable auxiliary to the main office in Washington, as well as a recognized necessity to all the masters of merchant vessels visiting this port. Ensign W. S. Benson, U. S. N., has reported for duty as assistant in the office."

in the office."

THE retirement, for age, of Colonel George P. Andrews, 1st Artillery, on Sunday next, March 22, promotes Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Tidball, 3d, to Colonel of the 1st Artillery; Major R. N. Scott, 3d Artillery, to Lieutenant-Colonel, same regiment; Captain E. B. Williston, 2d, to Major, 3d Artillery, 1st Lieutenant F. C. Grugan, 2d Artillery, to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant E. E. Gayle to a 1st Lieutenancy. Colonel Tidball will probably not be disturbed in his command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Captain W. P. Graves, 2d Artillery, is mentioned as inkely to succeed Major Williston in command of the light battery at Fort Leavenworth, and Captain Grugan to take Captain Graves's present foot battery at Washington Barracks.

"COLONEL R. P. HIGHES. Inspector-General."

ent foot battery at Washington Barracks.

"Colonel R. P. Hughes, Inspector-General," says the Ploneer Press, "has been the recipient of heartiest congratulations from many friends upon his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in his Corps. An advance from a Captain of Infantry to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a staff department in less than a fortnight is such good fortune as falls to few and is beyond all precedent in time of peace. Colonel Hughes, however, is one of the few whose rapid promotion could arouse so little envy or excite such general gratification."

general gratification."

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The statement that Lord Wolseley's eyesight is suffering from the climate is more than probably correct, and it is on every account—personal, military, and politicalto be regretted exceedingly, if it should prove to be true to such an extent as to lead to even his temporary retirement from the command of the forces in Egypt and the Soudan. But it is known to his friends that the General's sight, bright and pieroing as is the glance of the only eye with which he can use and by double duty, as it were; and that long ere he went to North Africa he was troubled by weakness of vision, and by some anxiety on account of it. Few people who meet Lord Wolseley's look could tell that he is quite blind of one eye in consequence of a wound (received at Sebastopol), for there is no trace of the defect in the appearance of the organ—we said 'few,' but we may say 'no one'—unless previously made aware of the injury and skilluness in detecting it."

The Vancouver Independent of March 5 says:

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THE Vancouver Independent of March 5 says:
The return of General Miles is looked for about March 15.
... Chaplain Winfield Scott on Monday sailed from Astoria, changing station to Angel Island, Cal... Mrs. Arrasmith, mother of Lieutenant Sames M. Arrasmith, 20 U. S. Infantry, died at Courtland, Cal., recently, in her sixty-ninth year... Mr. James Crawford, son-in-law of the late Dr. John McCarty, Chaplain U. S. A., died in Bast Portland, Ore, Feb. 23... A few days since Miss Amelia B. Wheaton, Cort. General Frank Wheaton, Fort Cent d'Alene, died at Utica, N. Y. This will be painful news to Many friends of the family in this Department... Major Thomas McGregor, 2d Cavairy, is well and favorably known in the Department... Captain Frank D. Baldwin, left on the 3d of March for Walla Walla, to conduct the proceedings of the G. C. M. for the trial of Lieutenant W. C. Mulhenbers, 3d Infantry, on a charge of duplicating his pay accounts. Captain Baldwin, left artillery.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA and Mrs. Schwatka have re-

LIEUT. S. E. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, will nortly come East on a visit of seven or eight

ASST. SURGEON VALERY HAVARD, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from a trip to Florida, registering at the Grand Hotel. He expects to sail for Europe in a day or two.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., has returned to his residence in New York City from a four months' trip to Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas,

The Apache Rocket, Fort Davis, Texas, says: The court has departed, never to return. Seven companies of the 3d Cavalry and headquarters, will take station at Fort Davis. Col. J. G. C. Lee, chief quarmaster, arrived to-day. Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, has been quite ill during the past week. He is recovering, and his many friends will soon have the pleasure of greeting him outside his bed

LIEUT. D. P. McCarteney, U. S. N., arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., early this week to join the Omaha. His departure from Norfolk, Va., was much regretted by his many friends there.

GEN. H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., was to leave Omaha this week on a month's visit to Oregon.

The Omaha Herald says: Major A. T. Smith, 7th Infantry, instructor of rifle practice, Department of the Platte, expects to be relieved from that duty at the end of March, and resume command of Fort Washakie. A company of the 7th Infantry from Fort Laramie is to be ordered to that post as soon as the roads are practicable.

GEN. E. A. CARR, U. S. A., was in Philadelphia this week, quartering at the Continental Hotel.

Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Lewis, Col., was in New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

CAPT. L. E. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth this week from a trip to St. Louis.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Alderdice, U. S. N., has been visiting New Orleans, registering at the St. Charles Hotel.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN visited New York this week, locating at the Gilsey House.

Colonel W. F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, retired, of Detroit, Mich., celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Tuesday, March 17.

CAPTAIN W. P. MARTIN, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., retired for age on Friday of this week, March 20, is residing at Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR J. H. C. COFFIN, and Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., and General Rufus In-galls, U. S. A., were guests at the Gilsey House, New York, this week.

MBS. LITTLE, wife of Lieut. M. McCarthy Little, U. S. N., came from Newport to New York this week, to attend her sister, Mrs. Colford, who is dangerously Ill.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH, formerly Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, has been appointed Governor of the new branch of the Soldier's Home at Leavenworth, Kas. He is at present Treasurer of the Home at Togus,

CAPTAIN H. C. COCHRANE, U. S. Marine Corps, delivered a lecture on "Russia and the Coronation of the Czar" before a large audience at an Art Entertaiment at Chester, Pa., March 12, for the benefit of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The lecture was illustrated by a powerful stereopticon, and was an interesting description of a journey to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and that most magnificent of speciales, the coronation of Alexander III.

The Veterans of the Regular Army perfected a benefit organization in New York on Sunday last at Lincoln Hall. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jacob Schneider; Vice-President, John Jocher; Secretaries, William P. Miller and James J. McMahon; Treasurer, L. H. Morris. The initiation fee was fixed at \$1, and the monthly dues were made 25 cents. The Treasurer was required to give bonds in \$200 for the proper performance of his duties.

In \$200 for the proper performance of his duties.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, referring to the refusal of Mr. Arthur to approve the bill placing General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., on the retired list with the rank and pay of Major-General, says: "
It would be a gracious and becoming act if President Cleveland were to appoint General Hunt to be Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Washington—a post for which he is in every way qualified, and where he would, in usefulness and honor, await any further recognition of his services which his countrymen shall desire to bestow, and which the representatives of 'the States lately in rebellion' will be only too glad to give."

Mr. Cleveland's dismissels from office thus far in

will be only too glad to give."

Mr. CLEVELAND'S dismissals from office thus far include four of the seven Government horses herefore used at the White House. The Washington Starreports that Mr. Arthur, in addition to the seven horses referred to, kept ten at his own expense, among them four big bays, which were often driven four in hand. These he left for the use of President Cleveland as long as he might desire. Mr. Arthur's sorrel saddle horse, while a beautiful animal, could not be used to any extent, as it was compelled to breathe through a silver tube, having undergone an operation for a tumor in the throat. He was presented by Mr. Arthur to Albert Hawkins, the White House coachman. President Cleveland intends keeping but two carriage horses for his private use.

The San Francisco Report of March 7, says:

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Coionel S. D. Sturgis is visiting San Francisco... Lieutenant G. M. Stoney's address is the Cosmos Club... Dr. J. S. Sayre of the Navy arrived Tuesday... R. S. Marr, Coast Survey, has left for the East... Lieutenant John O'Connell has been ordered to return under arrest to his station at Fort Molermitt... Ensign George F. Ormsby was ordered to join the Lackanonna at Panama. He went thither, but found that his ship had started north with a load of yellow fever. He came to San Francisco on the San Blas still seeking the Lackanonna... Ensigns C. C. Marsh and D. P. Mene-fee were at the Occidental, Monday. COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., we are glad to learn, is recovering from the effects of a recent hem-orrhage in the face, the result of wounds received while campaigning against the Indians some years

LIEUTENANT G. S. Wilson, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, spent the week in New York, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Ensign G. P. Blow, U. S. N., late of the Speedwell, joined the Pensacola on Thursday.

GENERAL C. H. SMITH, U. S. A., lately in the East, as rejoined at Fort Clark, Texas.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., was called to Louisville, Ky., this week by the serious filness of his

Information comes from Fort Snelling, Minn., that the Retiring Board there, which recently examined Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, did not find him unfit for active service.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., and Miss Wilson have returned to Fort Leavenworth from Omaha, whither they went to attend the funeral of the late Col. J. H. Taylor.

COMMANDER FORDE and Lieut. C. E. Gladstone, of ne British Navy, were in New York this week.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

The Court of Inquiry applied for by Surgeon J. H. Bill to "investigate his conduct," which has been in session for the past two weeks at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, and consisting of Colonels Gibbon, Morrow, Surgeon Caldwell and Lieut. Ebstein has adjourned sine die.

The horses attached to ex-Secretary Lincoln's carriage ran away on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Lincoln was the only occupant of the carriage. While the coachman was trying to check the horses the reins broke. He, however, climbed out upon the pole of the carriage and succeeded in stopping the horses by guiding them against a chain fence. Mrs. Lincoln was not injured.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR has accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given him by leading citizens of New York. The date is not fixed. He was among the callers on President Cleveland on Monday.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. C. MASON, 4th Inf., Acting Inspector General, left Omaha last week on an inspection trip to Forts McKinney, Steele, Washakie, Bridger, Douglas, D. A. Russell, Laramie, Sidney, and Robinson, and will occupy over six weeks in making the round trip.

The Washington Star says: "A large and distinguished-looking gentleman, with long flowing white hair, walked into the barber shop at Willard's and jocosely asked: 'Do you shave Mugwumps here?' He was answered in the affirmative and shown to a seat. It was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had just come from a visit to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and seemed in a very happy mood."

John George Timmer arrested in Poughkeepsie a few days ago for disorderly conduct, stated that he had served in the United States Army and Navy for nearly forty years as a musician, was in several battles of the Mexican War, went on Perry's Expedition to Japan in the war ship Niagara, enlisted in the civil war as Drum Major in Spinola's New York brigade, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and has served in the Regular Army since the war.

ness, and has served in the Regular Army since the war.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: The appearance of Chief Engineer George W. Melville indicate that his recent sickness has told heavily upon him. He is desirous that Secretary Whitney shall detail him to go on the mission to Siberia to carry the testimonials recently voted by Congress to the natives and others at the Lena Delta in consideration of their services to the Jeannette survivors. Mr. Melville is now inspector of Supplies for the Engineering Department of the Navy, and has recently invented an hydraulic life-saving attachment for steam fire engines, which Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, is now considering with a view to buying it for the Fire Department of that city.

A DAILY paper says: "The publication of the order of Lieut. J. J. Hunke, of the Navy, to duty on board the Michigan, on the Lakes, is perplexing to Navy officers. There are two lieutenants bearing the same initials, brothers, and the curious thing is that the elder is John Jacob Hunke and the younger is Jacob John Hunke. The elder is widely known as an artist of no small merit, and his alliterative brother is an Arctic veteran, having been a shipmate with De Long in the Junitat in 1873." John Jacob Hunker—not Hunke—was ordered to the Michigan. He is quite an artist, and was applied for to go to the Naval Academy in the Department of Drawing, but was afraid to undertake it on account of his eyes. Jacob John was on the Junitata from Feb. 13, 1873, until Nov. 1873, on her search for the Polaris, and he is on duty at the Brooklyn Navyyard.

The Albany Argus reports Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A. as expressing the coming that President Cleve-

yard.

The Albany Argus reports Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., as expressing the opinion that President Cleveland at the inauguration parade showed a mastery of the etiquette of salutes that Gen. Grant or Sherman could not have surpassed, saying:

I noticed that Mr. Cleveland did not stand bowing and smirking after the fashion of politicians to every salute offered him, but only returned salutations to the commanders of the divisions, as the etiquette of the occasion required. I also noticed that there were one or two Southern organizations in the procession that did not carry the national colors. The President did not return their salutations. This was as much as to say to them that if they expected recognition from him they must bring the national colors along.

Gen. Miles is further reported as saying:

I have since had an opportunity of talking with the Presi-

Gen. Miles is further reported as saying:
I have since had an opportunity of talking with the President and have formed a very good opinion of him. He is an executive man. It is easy to see that he has great abilities in this direction. The way he has simplified his work at the outset of his administration shows this. He has called about him seven of the best men he could find. He has divided up the work among them, so that he is left free to take in the whole business of the Government in a general sweep without being bothered with details. He has the character that would have made of him a fine soldier. He is fit to command a great army.

THE voice of Mrs. Lieut. Barry has added greatly

The recent prominence given to the name of Capt. Bedford Pim, of the British Navy, calls attention to the fact that he headed the subscription list gotten up in Liverpool to present a sword to Raphael Semmes in place of the one he threw overboard when the Alabama was sunk.

LIEUT, LOYALL FARRAGUT, of New York City, was in Vallejo, Cal., recently, visiting the scenes of his schoolboy days.

Norming has been heard of Lieut Remey. He was one of the most genial officers we ever met, devoted to his profession, and had seen 15 years and 10 months sea service at the time of his disappearance, after 22 years and 5 months in the Service.

The war veterans, however, are clear in front of everybody else just now. The outbreak of authorship on the subject of the Rebellion is the chief cause. Time enough has now elapsed for the formation and divergence of "recollections," and every participant in the great struggle has 'em. Conversation has taken on a reminiscent phase, and the heroes are going through their campaigns again. General Grant's illness, too, has brought into hearts and speech a vast deal of sympathy for him and renewed interest in his fame. Death has done so much in depletion of the disbanded ranks that the soldiers are notatly less plenty than a decade ago, and to have been "with Grant" is something worth mentioning.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CAPT. D. F. CALLINAN, U. S. A., recruiting officer at Cincinnati, visited Columbus Barracks this week on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. A. W. BREWSTER, 16th U. S. Inf., lately at David's Island, reports this week at Columbus Barracks, Ohlo, for temporary duty.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has accepted an invitation to attend the Decoration Day oeremo-nies at the National Cemetery, Springfield, Mis-

Col. E. McK. Hudson, U. S. A., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York. on Thursday.

Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, U. S. N., who has been an invalid since the accident to his foot on the United States steamship Tallapoosa, has now been advised by his medical attendants that amputation of the injured parts will be necessary.

Officers on Duty under the Light-house Esta lishment.

THE following list of officers on duty under the Light-House Establishment, March 19, 1885, with the residence or post-office address of each, is published for the information of all concerned:

MEMBERS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTO

Hon, Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury and ex-officio President.
Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. Navy, Chairman. Prof. Julius E. Hilgard.
Walter S. Franklin, Ashland, Baltimore Co., Md. Brig.-Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engrs., U. S. A., 1836.

N street.
Capt. William P. McCann, U. S. N., 1402 Mass. ave., N. W.,
Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, C. E., U. S. A., 1419 K st., N. W.,
Comdr. Henry F. Picking, U. S. N., Naval Secretary, 1708
H street, N. W.
Major David Porter Heap, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., Engineer Secretary, 1818 Rhode Island avenue.

INSPECTORS. lst Dist.—Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Portland, saine. 2d Dist.—Comdr. Geo. H. Wadleigh, U. S. N., Boston, Mass. 3d Dist.—Capt. A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N., Tompkinsville,

N. Y.
4th Dist.—Capt. Geo. B. White, U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa.
5th Dist.—Comdr. Robley D. Evans (ordered), U. S. N., Baltimore, Md.
6th Dist.—Lieut.—Comdr. Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. N.,
Charleston, S. C.
7th Dist.—Lieut.—Comdr. George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., Key
West, Fla.
8th Dist.—Lieut.—Comdr. Marcus B. Buford, U. S. N., New

8th Dist.—Lieut.-Comdr. Marcus B. Butord, U. S. N., New Orleans, La.
10th Dist.—Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer, U. S. N., Buffalo, N. P.
11th Dist.—Comdr. F. A. Cook, U. S. N., Detroit, Mich.
12th Dist.—Comdr. John W. Philip, U. S. N., San Francisco, Cal.
18th Dist.—Comdr. George T. Davis, U. S. N., Portland, Ore.
14th Dist.—Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., Cincinati, Ohio.
15th Dist.—Comdr. James O'Kane, U. S. N., St. Louis, Mo.

ENGINEERS

Major Chas. W. Haymond, U. S. A., Boston, Mas-Major Chas. W. Raymond, U. S. A., Boston, Mas-Col. J. C. Duane, U. S. A., Tompkinsville, N. Y. —Lieut.—Col. Henry M. Roberts, U. S. A., Philade

Dist.—Major J. A. Smith, U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Dist.—Major J. A. Smith, U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Dist.—Major W. H. Heuer, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.
Dist.—Major W. H. Heuer, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.
Dist.—Major W. H. Heuer, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.
Dist.—Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, U. S. A., Detroit, Mich.
Dist.—Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, U. S. A., Detroit, Mich.
Dist.—Capt. C. F. Powell, U. S. A., San Francisco, Oal
Dist.—Lit. Col. W. E. Merrill, U. S. A., Cin. Liconati, Ohio.
Dist.—Major C. R. Suter, U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Anecdote of General R. E. Lee,

While Lieut-Col. Robert E. Lee, 2d Cavalry, commanding the Department of Texas, was on his way from San Antonio to the scene of the Cortinas difficulties, in March, 1800, he had for his escort Capt. Albert G. Brackett's company of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry. When he reached the Frio River a parky of Comande Indians was there on a raid, and had just ran off some of the cattle belonging to the settlers. The women were very much elarmed, and were loud in their outcries to Lee for assistance. This he would gladly have furnished, but under the circumstances he could not. If had sent Brackett's company there was no likelihood that it could overtake the savages that night, as they were feeling with all possible speed, and he would have been obliged to make his journey to the Rio Grande alone, and the services of the soldiers were absolutely needed in putting down the outbreak of the Mexican outlaws. The scene was very exting for a time, and the soldiers were anxious to have a gallop after the savages, though at the same time they whahed to go with Col. Lee, as there was a chance of having a tilk with the Mexican outlaws themselves. After some heat-tation, Lee decided to push on where he could do the most

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

"Captain J. W. Clous, 24th U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate of the Hazen Court, has," says the Sunday Herald, "conducted the case with dignity and ability. There has been none of the unseemly pasages between Judge Advocate and counsel for the accused which would make one think he had got into a police court rather than one of the highest military rank. Captain Clous has added very much to the fine reputation he had already attained as Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas by the manner in which he has discharged the extremely onerous and responsible duties of his position in the Hazen case."

Colonel S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., who has been quite sick, is all right again.
Captain H. Schreiner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schreiner are located at 514 Thirteenth Street.
Captain D. J. Craigie, 12th Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, is here this week on a short leave.
Surgeon B. E. Fryer, who has been here on a short visit, has returned to Kansas City.
Major J. B. Campbell, U. S. A., left for Fort Monroe, early in the week. He is a candidate for the vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department, U. S. A.

vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department, U. S. A. Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greely will spend the summer abroad.

Portraits of Levi Woodbury and A. E. Borie have been added to the collection in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan has recently received from J. H. Wilson, manufacturer of military goods, Philadelphia, Pa., a set of colors for the headquarters of the Army of the United States, furnished in accordance with designs prepared by Col. Ludington, in charge of the Philadelphia depot. They are similar to the regulation regimental colors, though more elaborate and beautiful than anything of the kind we have ever seen in possession of regiments. General Sherman was furnished with similar flags, but even they were not as handsome as these. The embroidery of the eagle on the coat of arms color is a most artistic piece of needle work, the raised embroidery, to represent the feathers, being the same on both sides. The color of this flag is blue with a rich yellow fringe and tassel, with white and blue silk intermixed. The word "Headquarters," in a scroll, is above the eagle, and "U. S. Army" below. The size of the flag is 6 ft. 6 in. fly and 6 ft. deep on the pike. The pike is of ebony, heavily inlaid and mounted with gold. The national colors of stars and stripes have the words "Headquarters of the Army" handsomely embroidered in white.

President Cleveland has not yet nominated a successor to Rear Admiral Nichols, as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and no intimation is given as to when the appointment will be made.

Mrs. Armistead L. Long, of Charlottesville, Va., daughter of General R. V. Sumner, is here, visiting at General O. D. Greene's, No. 1220 Sunderland place, where she will remain for several days.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cavalry, and wife, and Mrs. McIntosh, widow of Capt. McIntosh, U. S. A., are visiting friends at 1321 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., and family, are

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Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, U. S. N., and family, are located at 2024 G street.
General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., is residing at present at 1311 K st., N. W.
Some interesting observations of the partial eclipse of the sun on Monday, March 16, were taken from the Naval Observatory.
Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, a young lady of twenty is expected to be a valuable addition to Washington society next season.
Lieutenant General Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Gregory, A. D. C., and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., were among the guests at a dinner given to ex-President Arthur on Monday evening by Marshal McMichael.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Art., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., Ebbitt House, en route to station; Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., Ebbitt House, reporting to Major Gen. Schofield; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., Wormley's, private business; Capt. Thomas E. Rose, 16th Inf., Ebbitt House, on private business.

The Secretary of the Navy has secured the services of Mr. Wm. Calhoun, a professional accountant of New York, for the purpose of having a thorough investigation made of the accounts and the methods of keeping them in every branch of the Navy Department. Mr. Calhoun will be kept at work until the Secretary has satisfied himself that the business of the Department has been conducted honestly, upon sound business principles, and by correct methods. Mr. Whitney, it is said, proposes to spend a good deal of money—not Government money, but out of his own pocket—in the prosecution of his inquiries in the Department of which he is head. He says he knows very little as yet about the affairs he is to direct, and that he may discover nothing wrong. The inquiries to be made he supposes will require some time, as they cannot be hurried. While Mr. Whitney does not talk as if he expected to discover any grave frauds, his friends here say that he has started out with a definite purpose, that he has been supplied with valuable points, and believes that he will get at an important history embracing the administrations of several of his predecessors.

The appointments of the Adjutant General and Inspector General may be expected now in a very few days. The President has sent for the records of over eighty officers who have made application for the two positions. Capt. Ward, of Gen. Hancock's staff will, it is believed, be appointed to the Inspector Generalship, and Lieut. Greely has been mentioned for the other vacanov. Capt. Clapp, formerly attached to the Signal Corps, is also spoken of. He has made formal application for it, and some of his friends are quite active in his behalf.

The nominations for promotion in the Inspector General's Department contained in last week's JOURNAL were all confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday, and the officers have all received their new commissions. It has not been decided yet who will be ordered to the Division of the Missouri to succeed Gen. Davis, though it is regarded as highly probable that Gen. Baird, now at headquarters, will be sent there. It was at first thought that there would be a general reassignment of officers of this Department this spring, but it is now believed that no further change than the one above mentioned will be made until Gen. Davis retires next September. If Gen. Baird goes to Chicago, the major yet to be appointed will probably take his place in the office with Gen. Davis.

Secretary Endicott has had a statement compiled by the Adjutant General, of officers now on detached duty, the chronicle of duty performed, and the length of time so employed. His object is well understood, and though it remains to be seen what the result will be, it has had the effect of making many officers at Washington very uncomfortable. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a list of naval officers on shore duty, and asked whether their assignment to sea service would not be beneficial to the Service. He proposes, as far as possible, to equalize matters by giving officers who have had shore duty for years a sea service, relieving them by officers who have been kept on active service for long periods. This change will be carried out under the general direction of Commodore Jno. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. It is understood to be the Secretary's intention to make a thorough investigation not only into the Dolphin contract but into the whole subject of steel cruisers.

investigation not only into the Dolphin contract but into the whole subject of steel cruisers.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Act approved March 3, makes the following appropriations for clerical service in the Navy Department: Secretary's Office, \$50,630 for 26 clerks, 2 stenographers, telegraph operator, 9 messengers and assistants, and 4 laborers; Judge Advocate General's Office, \$6,460 for 4 clerks and a laborer; Yards and Docks, \$11,980 for 6 clerks, a draughtsman, 1 assistant messenger, and one laborer; Equipment and Recruiting, \$14,780 for 8 clerks, 2 copyists, assistant messenger and laborer; Bureau of Navigation, \$11,340 for 6 clerks, copyist, assistant messenger and two laborers; Naval Records of the War, \$2,640 for 1 clerk and 2 copyists; Nautical Almanac, office, \$15,300 for 10 assistants, asst. messenger, copyist and laborer, besides \$3,400 for computers on piece work Nautical Almanac, Hydrographic Office, \$40,000 for 3 clerks, assistant messenger, office attendant, draughtsmen, engravers, copyists, copper plate printers and laborer; Naval Observatory, \$18,120 for 3 asst. astronomers, a clerk and an instrument maker, 4 watchmen, 2 skilled laborers, 7 laborers; Bureau Ordnance, \$8,980 for 4 clerks, a draughtsmen, assistant messenger and laborer; Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$12,380 for 5 clerks, 2 draughtsmen, asst. messenger and laborer; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$12,490 for 5 clerks, 2 draughtsmen, asst. messenger and 2 laborers; Provisions and clothing, \$17,580 for 10 clerks, 2 copyists, assistant messenger and laborer; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$12,490 for 5 clerks, 2 draughtsmen, asst. messenger and 2 laborers; Provisions and clothing, \$17,580 for 10 clerks, 2 copyists, assistant messenger and laborer; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$12,000 for 5 clerks, 2 draughtsmen, enger and laborer; Medicine and Surgery, \$2,460 for 5 clerks, assistant messenger, 2 laborers and janitor.

assistant messenger and motiver, ascistant messenger, 2 laborers and janitor.

For clerical service in the War Department the following appropriations were made by the same bill: Secretary's office, \$103,350, for three chiefs of divisions, 58 cierks, a stenographer, 11 messengers, 0 laborers, 3 hostlers, a carpenter and watchman; Adjutant General's office, \$703,700, for 505 clerks, 56 messengers, 20 watchmen, and 3 laborers; Inspector General's office, \$703,700, for 505 clerks, 56 messengers, 20 watchmen, and 3 laborers; Inspector General's office, \$31,220, for 2 clerks and a messenger; Bureau of Military Justice, \$13,220, for 8 clerks, a copyist, and 2 messengers; Signal office, \$10,660, for 6 clerks, 3 messengers, and a laborer, besides \$29,340 for employees in connection with the observation and report of storms and the military telegraph lines; Quartermaster General's office, \$230,355, for 114 clerks, 1 draughtsman, 26 copyists, 14 messengers, 1 superintendent of building, 3 laborers, 2 charwomen, 1 engineer and fireman, 6 watchmen, and 25 agents for the investigation of claims; Commissary General's office, \$43,730, for 32 clerks, an assistant messenger, 2 laborers, 2 watchmen, and superintendent of building; Surgeon General's office, \$632,080, for 400 clerks, 18 messengers, 8 watchmen, 15 laborers, 2 superintendents of building, an anatomist, engineer, skilled mechanic, messenger boy; Ordnance office, \$44,860, for 32 clerks, 3 messengers an assistant, and a laborer; Paymaster General's office, \$43,710, for 39 clerks, an assistant messenger, and 2 laborers, besides \$60,000 for skilled draughtsmen and others on work on river and harbor and military defence work: Records of the Rebellion office, \$22,240, for 14 clerks, an assistant messenger, and 2 laborers; besides \$60,000 for skilled draughtsmen and others on work on river and harbor and military defence work: Records of the Rebellion office, \$22,240, for an agent, 9 clerks, 4 copyists, 1 foreman of printing, 1 pressman, 5 compositors, 2 copy holders, 2 ass

Navy Department, \$302,770.

The claim of Lieutenant F. T. Dent, 5th Infantry, for three months' extra pay under the Emory decision, amounting to \$90, was the only claim of that character settled by the Second Comptroller during the current week. Claims under the Morton decision were settled as follows: Major Lewis C. Overman, Corps of Engrs., \$684.57; lst Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., \$415.91; 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 32d Inf., \$472.15; lst Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., A. D. C., \$566.89; lst Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., A. D. C., \$566.89; lst Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., \$49.16; lst Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav., \$437.08; lst Lieut. and Captain J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., \$606.82; lst Lieut. Daniel C. Penrson, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., \$701.56; lst Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., \$526.89; Captain James E. Wilson, 2d Art., \$163.18; 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cav., \$594.41; lst Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon, Ord., \$442.09; 2d Lieut. Jas. Lookett, 4th Cav., \$495.84; 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., \$224.48; lst Lieut. Ropers, 2d Art., \$478.39; 2d Lieut. Walter R. Stoll, 9th Infantry, \$224.48; 2d Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav., \$443.79.

In the recent Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a clause is inserted providing that not more than four officers of the line, in addition to the two recently serving in the Arctic seas, shall be detailed at one time to the Signal Corps. The officers now detailed to the Signal Corps are: Captain Samuel M. Mills, Lieutenants Robert Craig, H. H. C. Dunwoody, James Allen, Thomas M. Woodruff, P. H. Ray and A. W. Greely. One of the five first mentioned will have to be refleved after the 30th of June next. It is said that Captain Mills will probably be the one to go.

THE BARRIOS MOVEMENT.

THE BARRIOS MOVEMENT.

THE Secretary of the Navy, March 17, received the following despatch from Commander T. F. Kane, of the United States steamer Galena, dated Colon, March 16:

"Revolution at Panama and Aspinwall. Troops and police withdrawn from here. Have landed marines and hauled ship alongside wharf to protect property. Request instructions."

Comdr. Beardslee, of the United States steamer Powhatan, at the same time reported to the Navy Department from Colon that Carthagena was besieged and his stay was indefinite.

Secretary Whitney, March 17, sent the following despatch to Commander Mahan, of the Wachusctt, at Panama:

President Barrios, of Guatemele has precident.

despatch to Commander Mahan, of the Wachusett, at Panama:

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has proclaimed a union of the States of Central America and announced himself as the Commander-in-Chief of the combined military forces of these States. The Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador have determined to resist this forcible attempt of President Barrios to become Dictator of Central America, and as hostilities are likely to take place which will epdanger the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, you will proceed with the vessel under your command to La Union and La Libertad, San Salvador, and such other points on the coast of Central America as you may deem advisable in order to protect American interests. Place yourself in communication with our Minister to the Central American States and our Consuls at the several ports and obtain all the information possible in relation to the existing condition of affairs. It is stated that attempts have been or will be made by emissaries of the Government of Guatemala to interfere with the submarine cables of the Central and South American Telegraph Company. Protest against any attempt to out the cables or interfere with their use, and in general use all proper measures to prevent injury to the property of American etizens. Take all possible precautions to protect the health of your officers and men particularly from yellow fever and other diseases, which your presence is now very necessary.

In a letter to Senator Miller, chairman of the

particularly from yellow fever and other diseases, which would render it necessary for you to leave that coast, where your presence is now very necessary.

In a letter to Senator Miller, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Bayard, of the Department of State, says the first intimation received by him in regard to this revolutionary movement was a telegram addressed to the President by Gen. Barrios, on March 7, announcing that "for the purpose of bringing about a union between the States of Central America, and making them one Republic," he had, "with the approval of the Assembly, assumed the title of Supreme Military Chief," and that the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala would soon come to Washington.

Appeals were also received from Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica for the good offices of the United States in preserving the peace, they declaring that they were resolved to resist with energy the attempt of Gen. Barrios to enforce a Central American Union. "This Department," says Secretary Bayard, "at once gave expression to the views of this Government in opposition to the revolutionary scheme of Gen. Barrios, and a telegram was dispatched to Minister Hall, at Guatemala, instructing him that this Government, while believing a voluntary association of interests of the Central American States desirable, would not countenance any display of force by any one or more States to coerce the others, and that the United States stand ready to exert influence to avert conflict and promote Similar messages were sent to Nicarauga and San

display of force by any one or more States to coeree the others, and that the United States stand ready to exert influence to avert conflict and promote peace."

Similar messages were sent to Nicarauga and San Salvador. He adds: "The Mexican Government, at the instance of the President of San Salvador, took at once the active measures which the contiguity of its territory to that of Guatemala, and the possible distrust of General Barrios's friendliness towards itself make alike practicable and perhaps a political necessity, and announced its intention of preventing the execution of General Barrios's threat against the sister nationalities. The Mexican Minister at this capital has conferred with me as to the course taken by Mexico, and I have had pleasure in informing Mr. Romero that this Government will protest energetically against and will use all its moral influence and lend its good office to prevent the destruction of the autonomy of the Central American States, and to this end would be glad to have the coperation of Mexico."

The discussion of Central American affairs, begun March 16, was resumed in the Senate in executive session March 17, the pending question being a resolution offered last Friday by Senator Edmunds declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that Barrios, President of Guatemala, should be prevented from carrying on his scheme of annexing the neighboring Republics. The resolution was criticized as amounting substantially to a declaration of war, and Senator Ingalls proposed an amendment to modify it in this regard. The amendment was lost. The Senate then adopted the resolution, with only seven negative votes. Senator Edmunds moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the resolution, and the vote upon it, but a single objection carried it over, under the rules, for a day.

A despatch of March 18 from the City of Mexico states that the talk is revived of Mexico not only taking a hand to punish Barrios, but even going so fan sa to absorb two or three contiguous and quarreisome vat

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

ut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-General. John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.

neral S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
neral R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsisneral Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
neral William B. Bochester, Paymaster-General.
neral John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
neral Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
neral Stephen V. Hasen, Chief Signal Officer.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

March 20, 1885.

Fifth Infantry—2d Liutenant Samuel W. Miller to be 1st Lieutenant, March 7, 1886, vice Pope, who resigned his line commission only.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—2d Lieutenant William Block to be 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1885, vice Pierce, dismissed.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 10, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 22, H. Q. Army, of 1884, is amended by fixing the clothing and money allowance for all musicians and trimpeters, including the enlisted men of the U. S. Military Academy band and all regimental bands, as follows:

Allowance of Clothing.

A			manal In			
Articles.	lat	2d	34	4th	Kth	Total in 5 years.
lmets, mounted	1		1			2
PROPERCY COLUMN	1	1	1	1	1	5
for forage caps	1	1	1	1	1	5
m dress coats	1	1		1		3
	1	1	1	1	1	5
rs and stripes, kersey, prs.	3	2	3	2	2	12
rs, white, pairs	3	2	3	2	1	11
lt	1					1
ders, pairs	1	1	1	1	1	5
loves, pairs	8	8	8	8	8	40
oves, pairstte and shoulder-knots	1	ĭ		1		3
nost " naire	1	ī	1	1	1	- 5
post," pairs	9	î	0	i	ī	7
lankets	1		1	-	-	2
e overshirts	9		â	9	42	11
dershirts	3	3	2	3	2	15
4.	9	3	2	. 2	3	15
tockings, pairs	A	A	A	4	A	20
n stockings, pairs		ä	9	9	9	10
pouch	1		200		-	1
pouch					**	

Until the publication of a new price list of clothing and equipage, the money allowance of musicians, trumpeters, and bandsmen will be \$45 per annum; of principal musicians \$48 per annum.

These allowances will take effect from and after January 1, 1885.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

y 1, 1885. Ommand of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan: R. C. Drum, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A. March 13, 1885.

Publishes the Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

30, 1896. [The full text of the Act, as passed, will be found in the Journal of March 14, 1886, page 644.]

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 14, 1885.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., March 14, 1885.

1. The book of "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the United States Army," prepared by Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., inspector of rifle practice at these headquarters, will be distributed to the Army, and the methods therein prescribed will, after April 1, 1885, be the authorized guide in 'all matters pertaining to the subjects covered by the "Instructions."

2. For the current target year the "practice season" mentioned in the book of "Instructions" will include for the different departments that portion of the period between October 1, 1884, and March 31, 1885, in which practice on the range has been held, as well as the further period, four months in duration, which may be selected between April 1 and October 31, 1885.

3. All completed qualifications for the different classes, as well all scores in partial qualification made between October 1, 1884, and March 31, 1885, under the conditions previously in force, will be credited to the soldier and to the organization to which he belongs, as if made during the new practice season.

4. During the practice season, after April 1, 1885, the old pattern A, B, and C targets will be used for practice until those of the new pattern are received. By command of Lieut.—Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. Drum, Adjt.—Gen.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 16, 1885.

Publishes the Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes.
[The details of the Act are given in full in JOURNAL of March 14, 1885, page 656.]

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., March 17, 1885. Publishes extracts from the Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other nurnossas

purposes.
[For details, as to the provisions of the bill, see JOURNAL of February 28, 1885, page 610.]

G. O. 4, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 5, 1885.

The troops of the 3d Cavalry, in Arizona, will be assembled, at Bowie Station, A. T., and then march to Deming, N. M., so as to reach that place on or before April 20, where the C. O. will find orders directing the further movement of the regiment, and where it will exchange transportation with the 10th Cavalry. where it will exchange transportation where it will exchange transportation.

The 10th Cavalry will march from Deming to Bowie station, and thence to the posts to which they are assigned, as follows:

Headquarters, Band, and Troop B, Whipple Barracks; Troop A, Fort Apache; Troops I and M, Fort Verde; Troops C, F, and G, Fort Thomas; Troops D, E, H, K, and L, Fort Grant.

The field officers of the regiment are assigned to stations as follows:
Colonel B. H. Grierson. Whipple Barracks; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Apache; Major Anson Mills, Fort Thomas; Major C. B. MoLellan, Fort Verde; Major F. Van Vliet, Fort Grant.

The Colonel, the Adjutant, and the Non-Commissioned Staff and Band of the 3d Cavalry will proceed by rail to Fort Davis, Texas, which station has been designated as the H. Q. of the 3d Cavalry.

By command of Major General Pope:

J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by one A. D. C., and the Medical Director, will proceed to Forts Brown, Ringgold, and McIntosh, Texas, on official business (S. O. 27, March 11,

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.
Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Saint Louis, and inspect seventy mules to be purchased at that point (S. O. 37, March 9, Dept. Mo.)
Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. William A. Elderkin, Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 56, March 17, D. East.)
Commissary Sergt. J. R. Southwick, of Fort Mc-Kinney, for drunkenness, has been sentenced to confinement in arrest to the limits of his quarters and enclosure thereto for 30 days, and to be reprimanded. General Howard says: "The publication of the misconduct of Sergeant Southwick, and of the findings and sentence of the court, will be in itself a sufficient reprimand, and it is hoped that as he now sees plainly the cause of his temporary dishonor, that that cause will be by him forever removed" (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Platte, 1885).

Pay Department.

Payments to troops, in Dept. California, on muster of Feb. 28, are assigned as follows: Major C. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Winfield Scott and Mason, and San Diego Barracks, Cal. Major W. E. Creary, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Gaston, Cal. Major J. S. Witcher, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, and Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermit and Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 21, Feb. 24, D. California.)

Major D. N. Bush, Paymr., is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Texas).

Medical Department.

Medical Department.

The leave of absence for seven days granted A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner, Fort Shaw, M. T., is extended ten days (S. O. 25, March 6, D. Dakota.)

Upon being notified that his attendance is no longer required before the Court of Inquiry at Omaha, 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Taylor, Asst. Surg., will rejoin his station (S. O. 18, March 10, D. Platte.)

Upon being notified that his attendance is no longer required before the Court of Inquiry, at Omaha, 1st Lieut. Wm. Stephenson, Asst. Surg., will rejoin his station (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Platte.)

Colonel Charles Sutherland, Medical Director, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O. 57, March 18, D. East).

Hospital Steward August Stossmelster will proceed to Fort Verde for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Charles Remington, who will proceed to Fort Grant for duty, relieving Hospital Steward C. H. Fearn, who will proceed to Fort Lowell for duty (S. O. 24, March 9, D. Arizona).

During the temporary absence of the Medical Director, Surg. F. P. Wright will assume charge of his office (S. O. 27, March II, D. Texas).

At his own request the contract with A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner, now at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota, on leave of absence from Fort Shaw, M. T., is annulled, to take effect March 12 (S. O. 26, March 12, D. D.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

The verbal orders of Jan. 26, 1885, directing 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, to take station in San Francisco, Cal., from that date, there not being sufficient quarters at the Presidio, are confirmed (S. O. 19, Feb. 28, Div. Pacific).

Chaplains.

Chaptains.

Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, recently appointed, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, and report to the Comdg. Genl., Dept. Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. W. H. Hammon made another balloon ascension at Philadelphia, a few days ago for the purpose of taking professional observations.

2d Lieut. F. M. M. Beall will inspect certain galvanized iron telegraph poles received from the National Tube Works (S. O. 20, March 12, Sig. O.)

Sergt. W. Bolton will proceed to Rio Grande, N. J., for special duty in connection with repair of sea coast telegraph line (S. O., March 12).

Sergt. F. E. Seegelken will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. 61, March 17, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover,
Hdqrs. D. G. I. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C., and F. Ft.
Maginnia, Mont.; B. Ft. Keoft, Mont.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and
L. Ft. Assimbione, Mont.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon s certificate, is granted Col. Cuvier Grover, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 25, March 6, D. Dak.)

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T., March 8, 1885.

Orders No. 27.

1. On March 7 two military convicts at work in the vicinity of the post suddenly attacked the sentinel in charge of them, wrested his musket from him, and escaped.

Sergeant Miles Dempery, Troop A, lat Cavalry, being near, in charge of the herd of his troop, proceeded with great alacrity in pursuit. Directing Bugler Potter, of the same troop, to follow the refugees, and to keep them in sight if possible, and to sound his bugle frequently in indication of their location, Sergt. Dempsey proceeded in the specificst possible manner to the post, reported to the officer of the

day, and at once returned to the pursuit, soon capturing one of the escapes himself; the other was soon retaken.

The promptness, intelligence, zeal, and energy manifested by Sergt. Dempsey on this occasion, as well as by Bugler Potter, merits, as it receives, the unqualified commendation of the nost commander. commander. er of Capt. Keefer : P. S. BOMUS, 1st Lieut. 1st Cav., Post Adjutant.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.
Hdgra, B. E. F. G, and I. Ft. Walls Walls, Wash. T.; A
K. Frestilds San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Hdwell, Cal.; B. B
Barracks, Idaho; H., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Cour d'Al
idaho; M. Ft. Klamath Ore.

lako; M. Fr. Klamath ore.

2d Lieut. L. M. Brett is relieved as a member and appointed J.-A. of a G. C.-M. (S. J. 21, Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

Major James S. Brisbin will inspect at Boise Baracks certain O. and O. stores, and C., C. and G. E., for which Capt. Thomas J. Gregg is accountable (S. O. 37, March 4, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted lat Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley is extended one month on Surgeon's certincate (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett. Hdqrs., D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Penc Colorado, Tex.

ard Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hadra, D. E. F. H., I. K., L. F. Davis, Tex.; A and G. F.
Clark, Tex.; E. F. L. Lasvenworth, Kas.; C. Camp Rice, Tex.; M.
Camp Pous Colorado, Tex.

Capt. Emmet Crawford is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 22, March 4, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan is relieved as inspector of Indian supplies at the San Carlos Indian Agency (S. O. 23, March 7, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. G. Bourke will inspect Fort Apache, San Carlos, Forts Thomas, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell, McDowell, Mojave, Whipple Berracks, Whipple Depot, and Fort Verde, and signal property at above named posts and points adjacent thereto. He is authorized to take his clerk with him (S. O. 24, March 9, D. Ariz.)

In compliance with Division G. O. 4, the 3d Cavalry, except as therein prescribed, will march to Bowie Station, A. T., leaving their present stations in time to reach that point not later than the 13th of April, and thence to Deming, N. M., as directed by said order. The troops at Forts Apache, San Carlos, Thomas and Grant will unite, in the order of posts named. Capt. C. W. Williams, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Bowie Station, prior to the arrival there of the 3d Cavalry, and thence to Deming, N. M., for the purpose of superintending the transportation and supply of the troops from and to their posts. Upon completion of these duties Capt. Williams will rejoin his station. Asst. Surgeon E. A. Mearns, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. Fort Thomas, to accompany the regiment as medical officer in charge, and will return with the 10th Cavalry to his station—Fort Verde. Acting Asst. Surg. G. E. Andrews, U. S. A., will report to Evaluation, thence with the regiment to Deming and return with the troops of the 10th Cavalry assigned to Forts Grant, Thomas and Apache, from which last named point he will rejoin his station—Fort Huachuca. A. A. Surg. S. F. Weireck, will accompany Troop A. 3d Cavalry, upon its departure from Fort Apache to Fort Thomas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for tempo

4th Cavairy, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdgrs. B. D. and I. Ft. Huschucs, Ariz.; F and H. Ft. Lowell,

riz.; A and K. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; G, Ft. Bowle, Ariz.; C, Ft.

ant, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leaven
rth, Kaz.

worth, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott is detailed inspector of Indian supplies at the San Carlos Agency (8. O. 23, March 7, D. Ariz.)

Upon arrival of the troops of the 10th Cavalry assigned to Fort Grant, Troop C, 4th Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that post and ordered to Fort Bowle for station and duty. (8. O. 25, March 11, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., will report to Capt. F. E. Pierce, Commanding Indian Scouts at San Carlos, for duty. (8. O. 25, March 11, D. Ariz.)

Sth Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, asd Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, F. Rown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, from Caldwell to Arkansas City, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 38, March 10, Dept. M.) 1st Sergt. C. W. Farber, Troop H, will appear before the Board at San Antonio for examination for promotion (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Tex.)

Jacob Fleagher, Troop K, died at Fort Clark recently of pneumonia.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Griere Hdgrs. and B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, E, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

K, and L, Fl. Grant, A. T., and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H,
Troop A will proceed from Camp Pena Colorado
to Fort Davis, Tex.; to arrive in good time for the
march, from the latter place, April 1, 1885 (S. O. 25,
March 6, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjt., is authorized to
purchase one public horse (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Tex.)
The Commanding Officer Fort Grant will send an
officer with a sufficient detachment to take station
at Fort Thomas and protect the public properly
there until relieved by the garrison of the folt Cav
alry assigned to that post. (S. O. 25, March 11, D.
Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andres

1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andrews.
Holgrs. H. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.: A, B, and C,
Ft. Windied Scott, Cal.: B and I, Alestra: Island, Cal.: E, Vascouver Bks., W. T.: F and L. Ft. Canby, W. T.: G, Ft. Monros,
Va.: M, Fk. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Van Ness is relieved from duty
as J.-A. of a G. C.-M., and appointed member thereof
(S. O. 21, Feb. 24, D. Cul.)

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect at Fort Canby,
W. T., certain subsistence stores for which 1st Lieut.
Lowell A. Chamberlin is accountable (S. O. 37, March
4 D, Columbia.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatic G. Gibson.
Hdgrs., D. and G. St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A.
ource, Va.; B. E. and K., Ft. Burrances, Fla.; C. Little Rts., Art.; F. San Autonic, Tez.; H and M., Jackson Bks., La.
d L., Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April I, is granted Capt. Frank W. Hess, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 56, March 17, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.
Hdgra, B. D. E. G. and L. Pt. Adams, R. L. A and C. Pt.
rumbul, Conn.: F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.: H and K. Ft. Warren,
Lie.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.: M. Ft. Preble, Me.
The leave of absence granted lat Lieut. Alexander
L. Dyer is extended seven days (S. O. 14, March 13,
liv. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton Hdgrs. F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. G. and H. Ft. blumbus, N. Y.; Č. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; J. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is extended ten days (8. O. 55, March 14, D. East.)
Private Frederick M. Schulze has been appointed corporal in Light Bat. F.
Sergt. Robert West, Bat. C, has been appointed sergeant-major of the regiment.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A. C. G. and
H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.: B. Boise Bixs., Idaho; I. Ft. Klamsth. Ore.
Capt. Samuel McKeever, Fort Cœur d'Alene,
Idaho, will proceed to Fort Walln Walla, W. T. as
witness before a G. C.-M. convened for the trial of
1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg (S. O. 34, Feb. 27,
D. Columbia.)

S. O. 38, directing 2d Lieut. William M. Wright to
report to the Supt. G. R. S., New York City, for
temporary duty at David's Island, is amended so as
to direct him to report to the C. O. Columbus Barracks, O., for temporary duty (S. O., March 11,
H. Q. A.)

8th Infuntry, Colonel August V. Kautz. Hdors, E. H., and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and G. Benicia Biss, Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; C. Ft. Halleck, Nov.; D. San Diugo Biss, Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDormit, Nov.

lst. Lieut. John O'Connell, now at Benicia Bar-raoks, Cal., will proceed to his station, Fort McDer-mit, Nev., in arrest, to await action upon the pro-ceedings of the G. C.-M. by which he was recently tried (S. O. 21, Feb. 24, D. Cal.) Sergt. Herman A. Brede, Co. H, will return to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 35, March 6, Dept. M.)

10th Infuntry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Hders. B. C. F, and I, Ft Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft Lyo
olo.; D and H, Ft Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompanare, Colo. Colo.; D and H. Ft. Shes, Tex.; G and R., Dicompangre, Colo.
2d Lieut. A. W. Brewster will report for temporary
duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (Orders, G. R. S.,
March 10.)
Leave of absence for one mouth, to take effect
about April 10, is granted 1st Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn
(S. O. 41, March 13, Dept. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hours, A. B. D. F. G. and I. Madison Ris., N. Y.; C. Plattsburgh Biss, N. Y.; E and R. F. Nisgara, N. Y.; H. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to commence on or about March 19, is granted Col. Orlando B. Willcox, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 58, March 19, D. East.)

cox, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 58, March 19, D. East.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. David J. Craigie, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended ten days (S. O. 58, March 19, D. East.)

Lieut. C. W. Abbot is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 50, D. East, March 20.)

15th Infuntry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler. Hdgrs, E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Ran-dall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzle, Adjt., Fort Buford, D. T., is extended one month (S. O. 30, March 12, Div. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 27, March 13, D. D.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt, Hdgrs. A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntonh, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

The C. O. Fort Concho will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. George W. Hollar, Co. H (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert. Hdgrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. I D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer

D. T.; C. F., and I. R. Totten, D. T.; E and K., Ft. Custer, Mont. Captain C. S. Roberts, Acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Mojave, under special instructions from the Department Commander, and upon completion of his duties will return to Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona. (S. O. 25, March 11, D. Ariz.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow. Hddra, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem is extended one month (S. O. 31, March 16, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I.
Pt. Lyon, Colo.; E. Pt. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to
New Braunfels, Tex., on official business (S. O. 26,
March 9, D. Tex.)

93rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdara, P. G. H. and I. Fl. Wayne, Mich.: A and B. Fl. Brady,
Mich.: C and D. Fl. Porter, N. Y.; E and R. Fl. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on
or about April 5, is granted Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr.,
Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 57, March 18, D. East.)
The leave of absence granted Capt. Louis R. Stillé
is extended two months (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U.S. Army recorded in the Adulant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 14, 1881.

Brigadier-General Delos B. Sacket, Inspector-

General, died March 8, 1885, at Washington, District of Columbia.

of Columbia.
Colonel Thomas H. Neill (retired), died March 12, 1885, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Major Joseph H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General, died March 13, 1885, at Omaha, Nebraska.
Ist Lieutenant James W. Pope, 5th Infantry, resigned March 7, 1885 (his regimental commission, only.) ist Lieutenant Jacob R. Pierce, 24th Infantry, dismissed March 11, 1885.
2d Lieutenant Vasa E. Stolbrand, 13th Infantry, resigned (under charges) March 10, 1885.
2d Lieutenant William English, 17th Infantry, dismissed March 11, 1885.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort Clark, Tex., March 16. Detail: Capts. P. H. Remington and J. H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; Capt. O. B. Boyd. 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernou, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 26, March 9, D. Tex.)
At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 23. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles Page and Major B. A. Clements, Med. Dept.; Major G. V. Henry, 9th Cav.; Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.; Capts. J. H. Patterson and Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 36, March 7, Dept. M.)
At Fort Lyon, Colo., March 23. Detail: Capts. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 23d Inf.; Capt. G. H. Torney, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. W. Moore, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 37, Mar. 19, Dept. M.)
At Fort Warren, Mass., March 18. Detail: Major T. C. Sullivan, Sub. Dept.; Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn, Med. Dept.; Capts. J. P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. Walter Howe and A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 55, March 14, D. East.)
At Fort Ontario. N. Y., March 20. Detail: Capts. M. H. Stacey and E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. C. L. Heizmann, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. C. W. Abbot, Jr., and Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf., Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg.
At Fort Porter, N. Y., March 20. Detail: Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., and Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf., Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. Capt. Inf., 23d Inf., 52d Inf., 5

Army Boards.

Army Boards.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Alexander, Major P. J. A. Cleary, and Ist Lieut. Norton Strong. will meet at Fort Unior, N. M., March 23, to examine Private Julius Laegeler, Troop A, 6th Cav., as to his qualifications and fitness for the position of Hospital Steward (S. O. 36, March 7, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major James Gilliss, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., wiil meet at the Q. M. Depot, Fort Leavenworth, March 12, to report upon a quantity of ink, involced to Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., and received in a damaged condition (S. O. 38, March 10, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Albert S. Towar, Paym.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., will meet at the Quartermaster's Depot, Omaha, March 12, to report upon the quality of a quantity of stationery received from Jeffersonville (S. O. 18, March 10, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf.; Major G. V. Henry, 9th Cav., Inspector of Riffe Practice; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Depot Q. M., and Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 16, to recommend a location for a new road to the Army Target Range (S. O. 39, March 11, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers will convene at San Antonio, Tex., April 1, to examine as to the qualifications of certain non-commissioned officers, caudidates for promotion. Detail: Col. Elmer Otis, 8th Cav.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept.; Capt. S. T. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav. (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Tex.)

School Teachers.—The Secretary of War decides that par. 562 of the Regulations is superseded by the Act of July 5, 1884, which provides that school teachers shall receive fifty cents per day; and that in future an enlisted man detailed for that duty shall not be rated as an "overseer," but as a "school teacher," the latter being the designation employed in the act referred to for this class of extra duty men. (Letter A. G. O., March 7, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.
It is rumored, says the Pioneer Press, that the 18th
Inf., headquarters Fort Assumiboine, will make an
exchange early this summer with some regiment in
the Department of the Missouri, probably the 20th
Inf. In case this change is effected, it is said that
Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, colonel of the Eighteenth,
will be assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Mo.,
relieving Col. E. S. Otis, in charge of the School of
Application. It is also announced as among the possibilities that the 7th Cav. will move southward as
soon as the grass is green, and that it will be replaced in the Department of Dakota by the 5th or
8th Cav. [Our information from Army Headquarters is that there is no foundation for this report.] Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Dept. of the East.-Major Gen. W. S. Hanco The Natchez (Miss.), Democrat says the national cemetery is now being graded and put in thorough good order. Mr. Chas. Fitchett, its superintendent, is a very active, energetic gentleman, and when the hands under his supervision get through with their work, the cemetery in this city will be second to none other in the South in the point of beauty and

Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.
The Vidette of March 9 publishes a handy roster, giving the names of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers and privates serving at Fort Gibson, I. T. The number has also a variety of interesting information, including a sketch of Fort Gibson from its original establishment.

President Cleveland's proclamation, combined with the presence of U. S. troops, has somewhat dampened the ardor of the Oklahoma boomers, and Gen. Hatch reported March 17 that the number has dwindled to 600, and that although Couch still threatens to enter the territory, it is doubtful if he will attempt it with his reduced force.

The Indians on Salt Fork and the country north of the Cheyenne agency and Fort Reno are reported to be very uneasy and troublesome, and word has come that they are ripe for an outbreak at any moment. It is surmised by some that if Oklahoma is opened for settlement, the Army will be called upon in less than six months to protect the settlers.

A despatch of March 17 from Springer, New Mexico, states that Gen. Bradley, commanding the district, has sent the troops at Fort Union to that place, to assist in the protection of the civil officers against outlaws and cowboys who are threatening the town.

Division of the Pacific .- Maj .- Gen. J. C. Pope.

Major-General McDowell, says the San Francisco Report, marked his regimé upon this coast by fencing, roadmaking and otherwise improving the Presidio. His successor, Major-General Pope, is pursuing the same course, and adding fresh improvements to the already beautiful grounds.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers found incapacitated for active service are hereby retired March 20, 1885: Maj. J. E. Tourtellotte, 7th Cav.; Capt. E. D. Ewing, 16th Inf., and Capt. Chas. Harkins, 2d Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 26.)

Capt. W. P. Martin, Mil. Storekeeper, Q. M. D., having reached the age of 64, is hereby placed on the retired list. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 20.)

Lieut. H. Romeyn, 5th Inf., having been found fit for duty by a Retiring Board will join his proper station. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 20.)

The leave of Lieut.—Col. John Mendenhall 4th Art., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 20.)

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

THE Brownsville Times says: Under the active and energetic charge of Lieut. Gardener, 19th U. S. Infantry, many needed and important improvements and repairs are going on in the garrison of Fort Brown. We are glad to note Lieut. Gardener's desire for a cleanly, inviting and handsome post. Surgeon Eawnn Bentley has reported for duty. Fort Brown is the healthiest, and could be made the handsomest post in America, leaving the question of necessity out entirely. Col. Elmer Otis will be here soon. Major Lee, Chief Quartermaster, and the Paymaster, will reach here about the same time. It is to be hoped that we will have more favorable weather during the visit of this distinguished party.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

Our concert on Friday evening (March 6) was one of the most enjoyable of the season, and the selections evinced great taste, including Meyerbeer, Albrecht, Strauss, Bach, etc. Recruiting is tolerably brisk at present, but doubtless will slack off as warm weather approaches. The class of recruits as a general thing is good, but there is much need of some system by which chronic deserters can be detected when they reappear for enlistment, or rather there is great need for some plan to prevent such characters presenting themselves.

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

THE Mineral Argus says:
Dr. Woodruff, wife, and two children are expected at the post daily.
Major McGregor and family have left to join the 2d Cavalry.
Capt. Garvey has been elected president of the club.

Capt. Garvey has been elected president of the club.

The entertainment given by this club at the Post Theatre, last Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Parr family, was a grand success. Three plays or farces were on the programme for the evening. "My Turn Next," the first, gave Lieut. Robertson an opportunity to display considerable dramatic ability as "Taraxicum Twitters, a Village Apothecary." Mrs. Capt. Miller, as "Lydia, Twitters's wife," looked bewitchingly sweet and sustained her make up as "Tim Bolus, Twitters's professional assistant," was good. Mrs. Bomus, as "Pegg, Twitters's housekeeper," is deserving of special mention.

"A Pair of Shoes," the second on the programme, gave Mrs. Wainwright a prominent part as "Mrs. Owens, the shoemaker's wife." Mrs. Bomus, as "Mrs. Gowens, the shoemaker's wife." Mrs. Bomus, as "Mrs. Geale." looked charming. The lieutenants in this cast seemed well suited to their parts and acted creditably. Lieut. Scott, as "William Beale, with a penchant for stocks," sustained the difficult part in a most acceptable manner.

"Hunting the Slipper, or Painless Dentistry," was the last on the programme. Lieuts. Robertson, Steele, and Macdonald, Dr. Stone and Mrs. Wainwright, composed the cast, and all of their efforts were praiseworthy. Mrs. Wainwright, as "Euphemia," was charming in appearance, and a prize well worthy the struggles of the young gallants, say nothing of the fortune that went with the fair lady's hand.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 26, the officers and

hand.
On Thursday evening, Feb. 26, the officers and ladies of the post gave Dr. H. B. Stone a most enjoyable "surprise party"—it being the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday. Not the least interest-

ing event of the evening was the presentation to the Doctor of a silver service set, similar to that given Lieut. Hinton, some months ago, on the occasion of his thirtieth birthday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DAKOTA.

MARCH 11, 1885.

MARCH 11, 1885.

OUR post seems to have assumed some of its old time gayety. Our genial and hospitable commandant, Col. Townsend, and his charming wife, are resolved that we shall not stagnate, and, as an introduction to the pleasures of the garrison, have begun a series of entertainments to be held at their house every Wednesday evening. The first occurred about three weeks since, progressive euchre being the order of the evening, and a right jolly time we had. The following Wednesday evening we played various kinds of games, charades, etc. The refreshments at each were dainty and delicious. Last Saturday evening in the same parlors some of the ladies and gentlemen rendered very admirably the little play entitled: "The Silent Protector," with the following cast: Lilian Gray, Miss Lucy Townsend; Quentin Quickfidget, Lieut. Heistand; Nab Nobbler, Mr. Bragg; Nancy, a maid, Mrs. Heistand; Twaddleton Lisp, Lieut. Sage. At the close of the play dancing was indulged in, the music being furnished by Mrs. Brown, the wife of our worthy Quartermaster.

Several large parties have availed themselves of the excellent sleighing and the beautiful moonlight evenings to go to Bismarck, the objective points after arrival there being as varied as the inclinations of the pleasure seekers themselves. Upon one ocasion Lieut. Schwatka's lecture was the object.

A large party attended the Governor's reception in Mandan, a few evenings since, Mrs. Capt. Van Horne gave a very pleasant Progressive Euchre party last week, and at my present writing a move is on foot to charters car from Mandan to Bismarck to-night for the inevitable Pro. Eu. They all have it. More

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE ITEMS.

On Friday evening, March 13, a very handsome german was given by the young ladies of the Hygeia, which was followed by a delicious supper in the new banquet hall of that excellent hostelry. Mr. Rafferty, of the 1st U.S. Artillery, led very acceptably with Miss Blackford, of Trenton, N. J. Among the remaining participants were Misses McKay and Webb and Mesdames Worthington and Brown, of Baltimore; Miss McCeney, of Washington; Misses Jones and Lodor, of Fort Monroe; Miss Flower, daughter of the Representative from New York, and Misses Adler, Gould, Garnot, Cooper, Atherton, Gibert, etc. Miss McKay was the belle of the ball.

ton, Gibert, etc. Miss McKay was the belle of the ball.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. J. W. Harper, of New York, are registered at the Hygeia.

Among the Army guests at the hotel are General and Miss Oakes, Capt. Ilsley, 7th Cavalry, and Mr. Rogers, of the 2d Artillery.

Gen. Barnes, the very excellent colonel of the 18th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., with Mrs. and Miss Barnes and Miss Beecher, of Brooklyn, are spending a week at the Hygeia. Both young ladies are very beautiful, and are universally acknowledged the belles of the hotel and season.

A PENSION CASE.

A PENSION CASE.

The following case was presented this week to the new Commissioner of Pensions for decision: A man enlisted in a volunteer organization, served through his term and was honorably discharged. He subsequently enlisted in the Regular Army, and before the expiration of his term of enlistment deserted. He was arrested and held in confinement for a short time, awaiting trial. Upon trial he was found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, which sentence was carried into effect. He subsequently served out the remainder of his term of enlistment. Some time ago he obtained a pension certificate for an injury alleged to have been received during his first term of service. By an inadvertence in the Pension Office arrears of pension were paid to him covering the entire term of his service, both in the Volunteer and the Regular Army. The attention of the Commissioner having been called to the case, he ruled that payments made for the time covered by the second enlistment was erroneously made, since a man could not legally receive a pension for disability when he was actually serving in the Regular Army; that under the law, time of confinement for desertion, the time awaiting trial, and the time spent in making good his term of enlistment in the Regular Army should all be regarded as attaching to and being part of the second term of enlistment; that he should be held to have been in the service from the time of his second enlistment to his final discharge therefrom; that payments made on account of pension during this term had been erroneously made, and should be deducted from his pension to accrue.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUKTING SERVICE-

Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Colonel E. A. Carr. 6th Cavairy, Superintenden
1st Lieutenant L. A. Craig, 6th Cavairy, A. A. A. Ge Major J. K. Misner, 4th Cav., Commanding Depot.

Ist Lieut. H. Sprole, 8th Cav., Commanding Depot.

Ist Lieut. H. Sprole, 8th Cav., Depot Adt., comdg. Depot, etc.

Major Ef. McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. J. E. Mitimore, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. R. H. Mirson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Capt. R. H. Misson Cav., comdg. Co. D of Instruction.

Capt. R. H. Swigeer, Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

Capt. S. M. Swigeer, Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

Ist Lieut. T. W. Joseph Cav., comdg. Co. Go Instruction.

and A. C. S. of Depot.

and A. C. S. of Depot.

Ist Lieut. Free Whealers. epot. Jeeler, 4th Cav., on duty with Co. B of Inst tth, 4th Cav., on duty with Co. D of Instru wder, 8th Cav., on duty with Co. C of Inst.

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LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE

Haddudaries; Ilding, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City. nel Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, Superintendent. Ist Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. G.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Lt.-Col. R. H. Offiey, 17th Inf.
Sury, C. R. Greenleaf, Md. Dpt.
Capt. Wn. Fletcher, 28th Inf.
Capt. J. Merrill, Asst. Sur.
Capt. S. Sufford, C. M. Dept.
Capt. S. Sufford, C. M. Dept.
Capt. C. G. Penney, 8th Inf.
Lst Lt. Fank Taylor, 14th Inf.
Lst Lt. Alex. Ogle, 17th Inf.
Lst Lt. G. L. Converse, 3r., 3d Cav.,
on temporary duty. David's Island, N. Y. H.

L-Col. A. L. Hough, 18th Inf.

18g. A. A. Woodhul, Md. Dpt.

18g. A. A. Woodhul, Md. Dpt.

18gh. A. B. MacGovan, 12th Inf.

18gh. A. B. MacGovan, 12th Inf.

18gh. A. B. MacGovan, 12th Inf.

18gh. M. College, 18th Inf.

18gh. M. Hoffman, 11th Inf.

18gh. M. Cowles, 23d Inf.

18gh. J. Brennan, 17th Inf., 18gh.

IBANJ. N. Y., 513 Broadway—Capt. S. P. Jocelyn. 21st. Inf. aitimore, Md., 218 West Pratt St.—Capt. John B. Parke, 10th Inf. oston, Mass., 18 Portland St.—Capt. Bran P. Brevas, 5th Inf. nufalo, N. Y., 128 Nisgara St.—Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf. nufalo, N. Y., 128 Nisgara St.—Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf. nicago, Illa., 9 South Clark St.—Capt. D. F. Callinan, ist Inf. nevland. Ohio, 219 West 5th St.—Capt. D. F. Callinan, ist Inf. enveland. Ohio, 248 Seneca St.—ist Lieut. John W. Hannay, 3d Inf. enveland. Ohio, 128 Seneca St.—ist Lieut. John W. Hannay, 3d Inf. enver, Colo., 372 Blake St.—Capt. Thos. B. Robinson, 18th Inf. arribburg, Pa., 453 Market St.—Capt. Chas. W. Miner, 22d Inf. ww York City, 169 West St.—Capt. Chas. W. Miner, 22d Inf. ww York City, 16 Chabama St.—Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf. 15th Inf. 15th

THE NEW SENATE COMMITTEES.

THE new Senate Committees were announced on Friday last. We give those in which our readers are most interested.

are most interested.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Sewell, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Harrison, Manderson, Hawley, Cockrell, Maxey, Hampton, Camden.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hale, Stanford, Dawes, Riddleberger, McPherson, Jones of Florida, Butler, Blackburn.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell, Blair, Van Wyck, Aldrich, Sewell, Jackson, Camden, Colquit, Payne.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Allison, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Mahone, Beck, Cockrell, Call, Gorman.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Dawes, Ingalls, Harrison, Bowen, Sabin, Maxey, Morgan, Hampton, Jones of Arkansas.

To Inquire as to the Capacity of Steel-producing

of Arkansas.

To Inquire as to the Capacity of Steel-producing
Works in the United States.—Mesrs. Hawley, Miller
of California, Aldrich, Morgan, Butler.
A new Committee on Coast Defences was created
as follows: Messrs. Dolph, Cameron, Sewell, Hawley, Maxey, McPherson, and Fair.

(From the Boston Transcript.) THE SWAIM COURT.

THE SMAIM COURT.

The sentence is widely at variance with that the court first agreed on, and the tribunal appears to have been driven from lenity to severity by President Arthur himself. Judged by the alacrity with which the court increased the rigor of the sentence, and the reserve under which the President approved it, there was an underplot to the play, of which the public was ignorant. It may be that there is some truth in the gossip current at Washington that the Court-martial was determined that, while General Swaim should be punished, his punishment should not be the means of placing a certain New York politician, stranded by circumstances, in the lucrative position of Judge Advocate General of the Army.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private J. Anthony, Co. C. 21st Infantry, tried at Fort Sidney for repeated violation of the 62d Article of War, and for subsequent absence and a plea in bar to the former convictions having been sustained by the Court and the soldier merely sentenced "to be reprimanded" for the absence, General Howard says: "The proceedings are approved, except as to Plea in Bar which is disapproved. The status of an accused person who has repeatedly been disciplined for a given offence, and still goes on and wilfully and deliberately commits it again is quite different from that of one who is habitually observant of the rules and effects of discipline. As now, substantially all discipline is so related to Court-martial, that there is no possible riddance to the Service of one who has become utterly worthless from drunkenness and consequent neglect of duty, except through Courts, there must be some method by which said Courts shall take cognizance of the facts in such given case. As the punishment awarded is deemed utterly inadequate to the offence, the findings are disapproved and the accused will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

In the case of a Sergeant recently tried (and acquitted) for sending a general prisoner improperly guarded, to assist in firing the reveille gun and in hoisting the flag, in consequence of which the prisoner escaped, the reviewing authority, Major General Hancock, says:

"It appears from the evidence in the case that it is customary at the post to send a prisoner from the guard house to assist in the honorable military duty of hoisting and lowering the garrison flag. The Department Commander cannot permit such flagrant disrespect to the national colors to pass without an expression of his disapproval. In the military service the flag should everywhere be met with marks of respect; in the camp, guarding the flag is considered a duty of distinction; in the garrison flag apnear prisoner should be ordered on duty in connection with it.

In another place we give the promotions consequent upon the retirement of Col. Andrews 1st Art., Those in the 2d U. S. Art., however, are since changed by the intervening death of Capt. Maurice of that ed by the intervening death of Capt. Maurice of that regiment. 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan becomes Captain in place of Capt. Maurice, deceased, Adjt. George Mitchell Captain in place of Williston promoted. 2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle becomes Lieutenant in place of Capt. Grugan and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan 1st lieutenant in place of Capt. Mitchell, should Col. Ayres select an adjutant from the 1st Lieutenants. select an adjutant from the 1st Lieutenants. The retirements this week of Major J. E. Tourtellotte, 7th Cav., promotes Capt. S. M. Whitside, 6th Cav., to Major, 7th Cav., 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., to Captain, and 2d Lieut. John N. Glass, to 1st lieutenant. The retirement of Capt. E. S. Ewing, 16th Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Palmer to a Captain and 2d Lieut. John Newton to 1st lieuten Captaincy and 2d Lieut. John Newton to 1st lieuten ant. The retirement of Capt. Chas. Harkins, 2d Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. Jas. Ulio to a captaincy and 2d Lieut, W. R. Abercrombie to 1st lieutenant?

New candidates are presenting themselves for the coming vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps. It is believed in Washington that an effort was made during the last week of President ARTHUR's administration to induce him to force a vacancy by anticipating the retirement of Major SLACK, but that it was unsuccessful. The struggle for the place is incommensurate with its importance under existing conditions.

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THE issue of the new pattern sharpshooters' cross and marksman's pin, heretofore alluded to as in course of preparation, was commenced this week by the inspectors of rifle practice at division and department headquarters, and will be supplied by those entitled to wear them forthwith. The old pattern bronze crosses of pins will be recalled.

WE received on Friday a despatch from Washington saying: "It is expected at the Navy Department that the President will decide upon the appointment of a Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to-day. The choice is said to rest be-tween Captains Gillis, Brown and Harmony. Secretary of War Endicorr is in consultation with the President as to the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant-General and an Inspector-General to fill

THE Senate is reported to have this week ratifled in secret session a treaty entered into with Mexico Nov. 12, 1884, establishing the dividing line between Mexico and the United States forever in the centre of the normal channel of the Rio Grande and Rio Gila, notwithstanding any alterations in the banks or in the course of tho rivers, provided that such alterations be effected by natural causes through the slow and gradual ero-sion and deposit of alluvium; and not by the abandoment of an existing river bed and the openananoment of an existing river bed and the open-ing of a new one. Any other changes wrought by the force of the ourrent, whether by the cutting of a new bed or when there is more than one channel by the deepening of another channel than that which marked the boundary at the time of the survey, made under the aforesaid treaty, shall produce no change in the dividing line as fixed by the surveys of the International Boundary Commissions in 1852; but the line then fixed shall continue to follow the the middle of the original channel bed, even though this should become wholly dry or be obstructed by deposit. Rights of property in respect of lands which may have become separated through the creation of new channels shall not be affected thereby, but such lands shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of the country to which they previously belonged. In no case, however, shall this retained jurisdiction or right affect or control the right of navigation common to the two countries.

Corporal Carl Meyer, of the recruiting rendezvous, New York City, while conducting John Scott, a deserter, through the Battery Park, on Thursday evening, on his way to Governor's Island to leave the prisoner there for safekeeping, was set upon by friends of the latter, knocked down and beaten, and when he was able to rise Scott had fied: Scott is well known to the police, so his speedy arrest is expected.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.) A WHOLLY IMPROBABLE STORY.

A WHOLLY IMPROBABLE STORY.

"JAY GOULD presented W. C. Whitney with a check for \$150,000," said a prominent Third Street operator the other day, when it became known that Mr. Whitney was to be secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

"At that time Whitney was quite a young man, and not a rich one either, though his father was reasonably well off. He had just graduated from Harvard Law School. In looking over the charter of a certain railroad company he had discovered a flaw in it which made it absolutely of non-effect, and he carried that information to Jay Gould, giving it to hm voluntarily, without any request for compensation. Gould immediately drew the check for the amount I have named, and Whitney was a rich man at a bound.

"Gould, I believe, sold the stock of the railroad very heavily, and made several times that sum by the operation, for publication of the fact of the faulty charter broke the contracts at very low figures."

(Washington Dispatch to the Rochester Herald.)

(Washington Dispatch to the Rochester Herald.)

Rosecrans is sore and grouty. There is probably no man in the United States who is so disgruntled over the passage of the Grant retirement bill as old "Rosey." He feels so much resentment in his bosom that his socustomed urbanity has entirely departed, and instead of the jolly pleasant old fellow that he was wont to be, he has degenerated into a crabbed, querulous old bore. The trouble seems to be with his liver and his pocket-book. Your correspondent rode a mile on a street car with him at midnight the other night, and casually remarked: "Well, General, your friend is on the retired list at last?" To this old Rosey replied: "Yes, and he has already had \$15,000 interest from his fund this year. It's a d—d shame. I wish I had one-tenth that amount, I tell you, young man, this idea that Grant was a great military hero is all moonshine. It won't stand the light of history. It will not be many years before the eyes of the country are opened, and then Grant will stand forth in his true light. The idea of giving a man nearly \$20,000 a year out of the Treasury simply because he did his duty is wrong. I think the first step that Congress ought to have taken is to provide clerks for the members of the House. If the country is too poor to provide a clerk for each Congressional district it is time we shut up shop,"

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION. WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

N. Atlantic Station-Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark.
At New Orleans, La. A despatch from Washington,
March 19, states that Rear-Admiral Jouett tele
graphed to Commander Clark to proceed to Cartagens and Barranquilla, United States of Colombia,
and protect American interests in that country during the disturbed condition of affairs. The despatch
informs Commander Clark that vessels belonging to
American citizens which have been seized by the insurgents without compensation may be forcibly recovered, and says that the United Magdalena Steam
Navigation Company, of New York, has called the
attention of the Secretary of State to the seizure of
their steamers by an armed force.
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.
At Aspinwall, March 16.
SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C.
Wiltse. Left New Orleans, La., March 5, for Guntemals.

temals.

Tennessee, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt.
Oscar F. Stanton. At New Orleans, La.
Yantic, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes.
At New Orleans, La.
Advices from Washington. D. C., state that on March 16, Commander Wildes received instructions to supply the Yantic with fuel and provisions as soon as possible, and go to Livingstone, Guatemala. On arrival there he is instructed to communicate immediately with the American officials at that place and to use every exertion to protect American interests.

South Atlantic Station.

Nipsic, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Monte video, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 8 1885.

European Station-Rear-Adml. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless other-

Transgar vise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. After her visit to the Congo, she is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the Pensacola taking her place on the European Station. At Dokar, Sengal, March 17, as per cable

station. At Dokar, Sengal, March 17, as per cable despatch.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNERAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Villefranche. Was to sail March 1 for Leghorn, where she will go into the dry dock for examination.

Pacific Station-Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

Hantrond, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chili, March 18. About to leave on her cruise to Sandwich Islands.

March 18. About to leave on her cruise to Sandwich Islands.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling.

At Valparaiso, Chili, March 17, as reported by cable.

Lackawanna, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P.

Cooke. Arrived at Marc Island, March 12. Ordered out of commission. Capt. Cooke and other officers were detached from her March 17.

Monongahella, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr.

George B. Livingston in command. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

Commander Henry L. Johnson has been relieved by Admiral Upshur of the command of the storeship Monongahela at Coquimbo, and Lleut. Comdr. Livingston placed in charge of the vessel. The Admiral's action is said to have been prompted by facts connected with the purchases on the station by the paymasters, who have been tried and s-nthome. The Monongahela will probably not be continued long as a storeship for the vessels on the station, and it is in contemplation either to order her to return to San Francisco, or to the Atlantic coast. In the latter event she may take the place of the Dale as a practice ship for the Naval Academy.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr.

Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Shenandoan, 2d rate, 9 guns, Coptain Chas. S.

Norton. Reported by cable at Valparaiso, Chili, March 17.

Wachusert, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T.

arch 17.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Panama, March 18, where she would coal, and proceed to La Union, unless her presence was absolutely necessary at Panama.

Asiatic Station-Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis esel with (†), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul,

Vessel with (*), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay.
At Canton, China, Feb. 4. To be relieved by the Enterprise.
ENTERPRISE,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai, China, Jan. 2, 1885, for Chefoo. Arrived on the 4th, will relieve the Alert at Canton, and in turn be relieved by the Monocacy.
JUNIATA,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage. Min River, Feb. 4.
MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller corumandine. Left Norfolk, March 7, for the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, Feb. 4. To be completed about March 15, and relieve the Enterprise at Canton.

OSSIPEE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Returned to Chemulpo, Corea, January 25, having conveyed Minister Foster to Nagasaki. Captain McGlensey left Chemulpo, Dec. 27, for Seoul, accompanied by the U. S. Minister, Surgeon

Price, Chief Engr. Robinson and Ensigns Nelson and Lansdale, and Asst. Engr. Catheart. The jour-ney in the winter season is difficult and trying. On their arrival at the capital they were presented to Price, Chief Engr. Robinson and Ensigns Neison and Lansdale, and Asst. Engr. Catheart. The journey in the winter season is difficult and trying. On their arrival at the capital they were presented to to the King, who spoke of the United States in the highest terms, and thanked the party for the visit. They were also presented to his royal highness, the Prince (12 years of age), who has a miniature court of his own. Everything was quiet at Seoul, and the people seemed to be peaceable and well disposed. Negotiations were in progress between the Japanese Embassy and the Corean Government in relation to the late riotous proceedings. The government of Corea agreed to pay (matters having on January 10 been amicably settled) to the government of Japan, \$100,000, and to expend \$20,000 more in rebuilding the residence of the Japanese Legation; also \$10,000 for the barrancks for the Japanese troops. The difficulties between Corea had China had not been settled. The Japanese Count Inouye offered a passage from Chemulpo to Yokohama in a Japanese man-of-war to Mr. Foster, but the latter declined the offer for various reasons. Capt. McGlensey left Seoul Jan. 12, and returned to Chemulpo. Information from Civil Engineer Menocal, who is engaged in the Nicaragua Survey, is to the effect that he will not complete his work in March, as he at first expected, and the period of his absence has therefore been extended at his discretion.

the period of his absence has therefore been extended at his discretion.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Feb. 4. TRENTON,† 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. Arrived at Hong Kong, Feb. 10.

L. Phythian. Arrived at Hong Kong, Feb. 10.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Jamestown, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed about middle of April.

Minnesota, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

New Hampshire, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Portsmouth, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

Saratoga, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Taining ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

On Special Service.

On Special Service. DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. At Washington, D. C. Ordered to

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. cardslee. Arrived at Aspinwall, March 16. Capt. cardslee reported by cable that Carthagena was seiged. The vessel is to remain at Aspinwall for the present.

the present.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark.
Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco,
Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Feb.
11; would conclude surveys March 30.
St. Marr's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M.
Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of
23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. teceiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander rederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Is and, Cal.

land, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney.
At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh.
Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M.
Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd.
Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANBOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd.
P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C. Is to be relieved by the "Dale."

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads Ajax. Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Philadelphia Press says: "It is not probable that any radical changes in the Navy-yards will be made for several weeks to come, but that these national aids to the success of the Congressional candidates of the dominant party in the districts in which they are situated will not be overlooked in the distribution of spoils is beyond a doubt. Demoratic Congressmen interested in the matter have already seen Secretary Whitney and express the opinion that as soon as he gets matters in the Department here well in hand he will turn his attention to the various Navy-yards throughout the country."

Capt. McLane Tilton, commanding the marine

CAPT. McLANE TILTON, commanding the marine guard at the Naval Academy, has received orders to detail twenty men as a part of the marine guard for the U. S. ship Pensacola, fitting out at the Norfolk Navy-yard for the South Atlantic Station. Their places at the Naval Academy will be supplied by recruits from the Washington Navy-yard.

The New York Herald of March 16 publishes the Revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, adopted by the last Congress in the closing hours of its session.

The last monthly meeting of the Newport Natural

The last monthly meeting of the Newport Natural History Society was an interesting one. Surgeon J. B. Parker, U. S. N., who resigned the secretaryship, being about to leave the station, was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the special interest always manifested and the satisfactory manner in which he

had discharged his duty. Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., then presented the Society with a jar of nutmegs, with the leaves, hulls and mace, from the Island of Trinidad, and gave a graphic and interest-ing sketch of the Caribbean Islands. After other agreeable exercises the meeting adjourned.

The Tallapoosa, which lately came out of the dock at New York, is no longer to be used as a freight and passenger steamer. She is to be prepared for squadron service, and will be sent to one of the foreign stations.

THE United States steamer Pensacola, having finished repairs to her bottom, came out of the dry dock at Norfolk, Va., March 18, and will complete the work in fitting out for the South Atlantic as rapidly as possible. Her officers are reporting daily, All the vessels at the above navy-yard repairing, four in number, are ordered to be ready for sea by April 15.

four in number, are ordered to be ready for sea by April 15.

Civil employees in the Navy Department were introduced to Secretary Whitney, March 18.

The telegraph and cable messages between our Capital and the U.S. officials of the Central American Governments have been quite frequent within the last week, caused chiefly by the action of Barrios. Until the disturbances are over at least two of our vessels of war will be stationed on the gulf side of the Central American Isthmus, and an equal number on the opposite coast. The Wachusetts arrived at Panama on the 18th inst, and the Shenandoah has received her orders to come north from the Chilian coast. The Galena, Powhatan and Swatara are already on this side of the revolutionary neck of land, and it is quite probable that Admiral Jouett, if troubles increase, will proceed thither with the Tennessee and one or more of his vessels now at New Orleans. The threat to cut the cable connecting the Nortbern with the Southern Hemisphere will scarcely be executed by either the authorities or irresponsible parties in Guatemala, as our Government has plainly intimated through appropriate channels that for such wanton acts the Guatemalian Government would be held responsible.

The practice ship Dale has been stricken from the Naval Register, in accordance with the report of the Board of Inspection, concurred in by the Secretary of the Navy, as unfit for further service at sea, and is to be used as a receiving ship at Washington in place of the Wyandotte.

in place of the Wyandotte.

Several efforts have been made to dispose of the Niagara at Boston, by inviting proposals, but although her appraised value has been materially reduced three different times, she is yet on the hands of the Government. Under the law authorizing the sale of condemned vessels, the President, exercising the power given him, has consented to the offering the vessel at auction, and her sale to the highest bidder, if the bid be considered advantageous to the Government. Her last appraisement was \$17,000, and a party has proposed to start her at \$10,000, if she be put up. No definite action has yet been taken as to offering her at auction. It is the opinion of those having a full knowledge of the materials in her, that she would be a good bargain at \$17,000.

The Advisory Board submitted its report of the

her, that she would be a good bargain at \$17,000.

THE Advisory Board submitted its report of the final trip of the Dolphin to the Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday. They recommended its acceptance. The Secretary has not yet approved the report, desiring first to examine the contract, and all the details connected with the construction of the vessel. He has also declined to approve the requisition of John Roach, the builder, for the final payment, and this, together with the \$5,000 three months' guarantee, will be reserved until Secretary Whitney is astisfied that everything is in accordance with the contract. The contract price of the vessel was \$315,000, to be paid in ten installments. Nine payments have been made, but \$8,000 of the whole amount was reserved, to insure the satisfactory working of the vessel for three months after her completion.

THE over-sea commerce of the globe was, accord-

working of the vessel for three months after her completion.

The over-sea commerce of the globe was, according to statistics gathered with the European census of 1881, at that time, \$14,400,000,000. Of this Great Britain controlled nearly one-half and received a yearly tribute of nearly 4 per cent. on the entire commercial production of the world as a commerce carrier. The statistics of our Commissioner of Navigation shows that the entire number of vessels, of all kinds, under our flag on June 30, 1884, was 24,082, measuring 4,271,228.88 tons, valued at \$180,000,000. The sea-going vessels numbered 6,636, 3,700,404 tons, valued at \$122,500,000; all sailing vessels except 422; 601,186 tons. 35,742 tons were added to our tonnage in 1884, the enrolled and licensed tonnage having increased 33,616 tons, the registered tonnage 2,126 tons. The proportion of sailing tonnage registered is 46 per cent, steam tonnage 12 per cent. The sail tonnage has increased 27,461 tons; steam tonnage, 62,715 tons, while the canal boat tonnage has decreased 22,065 tons and the barge tonnage 2,2369 tons. The wooden saling ships of this country are thought to surpass any others affoat in point of safety, and it is a mistake to accept the opinion that the day of wooden ships is entirely past. Two-thirds of the tonnage of the world is probably still composed of wooden vessels, while their numerical preponderance is much greater, notwithstanding the fact that for screw steamers and many other kinds of craft iron possesses certain advantages.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Ordered.

MARCH 14.—Commander Robley D. Evans, as Inspector of the 5th Light House District on March 31. Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees, to the training ship New Hampshire, April 1. Lieutenant Thomas S. Phelps, to duty at the Navyyard, Mare Island, Cal.
Ensign John L. Purcell, to proceed to Olympia, Washington, D. C., and report for duty on board the schooner Earnest.
Ensign Payton B. Bibb, to special duty connected with the World's Exposition at New Orleans.
Ensigns A. W. Dodd, John H. Shipley and Edward E. Wright, to duty on the Coast Survey, April 1.

MARCH 16.—Ensign Wm. V. Bronaugh, to the training ship Jamestowu, March 24.

Mate A. F. Callander, to the Pensacola.
Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Eaton, to the Alliance.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone and Sailmaker Wm. Redstone, to the Pensacola, March 25.

MARCH 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Detached.

March 14.—Commander Silas Casey as Inspector of the 5th Light House District, March 31, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Ensign Wm. L. Howard, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to duty under Lieutenant Stoney in charge of the Northern Alaska Expedition.

March 16.—Captain A. P. Cooke, from the command of the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Gilpatrick, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Omaha, April 1.

Lieutenant Franklin J. Drake, from special duty under the Advisory Board, March 28, and ordered to the Pensacola, March 31.

Lieutenants James M. Miller, John H. C. Coffin and Charles A. Foster, Ensign Henry Minett and Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait or deres.

Naval Cadets John D. McDonald and John B.

Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait or ders.

Naval Cadets John D.. McDonald and John B. Starr, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to report for duty on board the receiving ship Independence until the arrival of the Hartford at San Francisco, then to report for duty on board that vessel.

Surgeon George H. Cooke, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital. Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson, from the Lackawanna, ordered to settle accounts, and upon the expiration of the period allowed for that duty to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Mohican.

Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to special duty connected with the machinery of the Mohican.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, from the Alliance, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. P. Creighton, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Boatswain John B. F. Langton, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Independence.

Boatswain Robert Anderson, from duty at Coaster's Island, R. I., and ordered to the Pensacola, March 25.

March 18.—Ensign John F. Luby, from the training ship Jamestown, and ordered to the Pensacola,

March 25.

MARCH 18.—Ensign John F. Luby, from the training ship Jamestown, and ordered to the Pensacola.

MARCH 19.—Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, from special duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and placed on waiting

orders.

Boatswain John McLaughlin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachusetts, Feb. 22, and has been placed on waiting.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant Wm. H. Jaques, to the Omaha, and ordered to continue on his present du ties under the Senate Select Committee.

Commissioned.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Downs L. Wilson, to be lieutenant in the Navy from Dec. 1, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, from the Lackawanna, when the guard has been transferred to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed and report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Pa.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported the Surgeon-General for the week ending March

John G. Muller, beneficiary, March 10, Naval Hos-pital, Philadelphia, Edward Mitchell, Corporal Marine Corps, March 10, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. George W. Snyder, Assistant Engineer, Dec. 27, 1884, U. S. S. Palos, Yokohama, Japan.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1885.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1880.

G. C. M. O. No. 5.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened Jan. 29, 1886, on board the U. S. S. Quinnebaug, at Villefranche, France, by order of Rear Admiral Earl English. U. S. N., commanding the European Station, and of which court Commander Nicholl Ludlow. U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Ensign Henry B. Ashmore, U. S. Navy. Charge.—"Absence from his station and duty without leave." One specification. The court found, the specification of the charge, "Froved by plea." And the court found the accused, of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence.—"To be suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for two years, and tretain his present number on the list of ensigns." The sentence takes effect from Feb. 5, 1865, the date of its approval by Rear Admiral Earl English, who convened the court.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The class of naval cadets which graduated after a four years' course at the Naval Academy in 1888 and are now serving two years at see will report at the Naval Academy on the lat of May for final examination.

The present order of merit of the class, subject to the final examination in May, is as follows:

The present order or mer examination in May, is as fine standard of the street.

1. S. Dana Greene, Jr.
2. George W. Street.
3. Samuel W. Armistend.
4. William J. Baxter.
6. Charles P. Eaton.
6. John B. Jackson.
7. George W. Littlehales.
7. George W. Littlehales.
7. George W. Littlehales.
7. Littlehales.
7. John M. Ellioott.
7. John M. Ellioott.
7. John M. Ellioott.
7. John M. Ellioott.
7. J. Charles E. Sweeting.
7. A. S. Ketih.
7. Harry George.
7. J. A. S. Ketih.
7. F. L. Chapin.
7. F. L. Chapin.
7. H. C. Alexander.
7. H. C. Herbert.
7. Harry A. Field.
7. Charles F. Webster.
7. Thomas H. Gignilliat.
7. Cadet T. V. Toney, who the mention.

or the class, subject to the final llows:

23. Alfred P. Agre.
24. Thomas A. Witherspocn.
25. Robert T. Frazier.
26. George C. Stout.
27. S. Z. Mitchell.
28. H. H. Bulthis.
29. F. R. Colvin.
30. T. S. O'Leary.
31. P. H. Philbin.
22. Robert L. Lerch.
23. Robert H. Woods.
24. James E. Palmer.
25. Harry C. Pettit.
26. Thomas A. W. Shock.
27. George M. Von Schrader.
28. William H. Ledbetter.
29. W. J. Wilson.
40. 'Alexander B. Legare.
41. W. T. Gray.
42. Philip J. Ryan.
43. E. S. Glascock.

Cadet T. V. Toney, who died on the cruise, stood No. 29 on the merit roll.

LIEUT, REMEY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

THE search for Lieut. Edward Wallace Remey, of the United States Navy, who disappeared a month ago, after landing from the Old Dominion steamer, Honnoke, at Pier No. 26 North River, was continued yesterday. Inspector Murray, who had personally searched all hospitals, asylums, and institutions in the city, summoned the ward detectives from all precincts and instructed them to make a house-to-house search. He also communicated with the Chief Police in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island and requested their co-operation. So thorough a search for a missing man is seldom made.

thorough a search for a missing man is seldom made.

When he left the training ship Portsmouth, of which he was executive officer, he had about \$50. The fact that at Norfolk he registered at a hotel as Hugh Kemple and that he called himself Henry Kenell on the Roanoke, is considered evidence of his insanity. On the Roanoke he kept his stateroom, and his meals were taken to him. He drank no liquor on board. He had funds on which he could have drawn and many friends who would have been delighted to act as his bankers, but so far as is known he has not received any money from any source since he disappeared. A Naval Court of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate his disappearance, but they have not yet come to any conclusion. Inspector Murray believes that if he is alive he is in an insane asylum.—New York Times, March 15.

RETURN OF THE ALERT.

IN a letter of instructions to Mr. Lowell concerning the return of the Alert, Mr. Frelinghuysen says:
"As the gift was offered so it was received, as an earnest of the good fellowship which has so often made the two people one in pursuit of a common saim. His mission of usefulness safely ended, it has been decided by the Congress of the United States of America, on the recommendation of the President, to give greater emphasis to the good will so manifested on both sides by restoring the Alert to Her Majesty. I enclose herewith a copy of that part of the act which directs the return of the vessel to Her Majesty's Government. You will take an immediate occasion to communicate it to Earl Granville, with due expression of the deep sense of the friendship inspired by the gift, and which inspires the return of the vessel crowned with the successful achievements of a noble purpose. At the earliest practicable moment the Alert will sail for England; you will inquire of his Lordship at what port or place it may best suit the cenvenience of Her Majesty's Government that the vessel shall be delivered up and will communicate the answer to this Department by telegraph."

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City. N. C.

Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, in winter quarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Boutwell, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.

Colfax, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.

Colfax, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.

Corvoin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.

Crawford, (out of commission.)

Caze, ist Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. T. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.

Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.

Pexter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.

Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, temporary, Baltimore,

Evving, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.

Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, in winter quarters at

Detroit. Mich,

Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.

Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.

Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, New York.

Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.

Hamilin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Rorion, Mas.

Hartley, 2d Lleut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.

Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, in winter quarters at

Milwaukee, Wis.

McCulloch, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Galveston, Tex.

Menhattan, out of commission.

Perroy, Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, comdg, Charleston, S. C.

Met. And. C. L. Hooper, comdg, S. Chincoteague, Va.

Ress. Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, S. Chincoteague, Va.

Ress. Capt. C. Al. C. L. Perroy.

Manhattan, but of Canal Manhattan, but of Canal Manhattan, but of Canal Manhattan, candid, find winter quarters at Eric, Pa.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg, Chincoteague, Va. Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco. Stevens, Capt. Russel Glover, comdg, New Berne, N. C. Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss. Search, 2d Asst. Eng. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Balto., Md. Saville, out of commission. Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me. Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsead. Washington, Capt. J. H. Parker, comd'g, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. R. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Orleans, La.
Steamer G. S. Bache, Lt. J. R. Pillsburg, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Orleans, La.
Schooner Eagre, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Orleans, La.
Schooner Eagre, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Orleans, La.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Port Olympia, W. T.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. C. T. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Orleans, La.
Steamer Hassler, Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Dav. 2,472, San Francisco, Call.
Schooner Palinurus, Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S., N. comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Sicamer Paliturus, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Sicamer Paliturson, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charleston, S. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on March f, from New Orleans, and after being furnished with coal and stoves sailed from that port on March 12 on a cruise in the Gulf.

The Fish Hawk, Englished with the Glade W. Pipmeyer, comdg. She is reported in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, March 13, as having left the Norfolk Yard for the Susquehanna River.

The Lookowt, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Havre de Grace, Mc.

REVENUE MARINE.

Chief Engr. James T. Tupper, assigned to steamer Boutwell, at Savannah, Ga.
Chief Engr. Wm. C. Wheeler, assigned to steamer Bibb, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, placed on "waiting orders"

Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, placed on "waiting orders."

1st Asst. Engr. Chas. A. Laws, to steamer Washing ton, at N. Y.

3d Lieut. C. D. Kennedy, assigned to steamer Corwin, at San Francisco.

Capt. Timothy Treadway died March 3, 1885, at Philadelphia, Pa.

The contract for the rebuilding of the Revenue steamer Rush has been awarded to Hall Bros., of San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Engineer S. T. Taylor, U. S. R. M., recently detached from the steamer Corwin, is now awaiting orders at 442 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

BRADBURY V. THE UNITED STATES.

BRADBURY v. THE UNITED STATES.

In the case of Edward E. Bradbury v. the United States, the Court of Claims finds that the claimant, who was, under the Act of March 3, 1871, appointed a master upon the retired list of the Navy, is, under the Act of March 3, 1880, entitled to receive \$1,850 in addition to the amount already paid him, being at the rate of \$150 a month from March 28, 1871, to March 28, 1884, making his retired pay that of a master retired.

Hitherto the claimant has been paid at the rate of \$1,350 a year, the same as if retired as a master in the first five years of service. He now claims that he is entitled to receive \$150 a year in addition, under the clause of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 433), giving credit for actual service in computing longevity. The court says:

At the time the claimant was appointed a master he had served in the Navy more than eight years, the last six years as mate. Under this Act all officers of the Navy are entitled to be credited in the lowest grade, having graduated pay with all actual service. As there is no graduated pay with all actual service. As there is no graduated pay for mates, the claimant, to derive any benefit from the Act, must have his former service credited to him as master. If so credited, he would be in the position of a master retrired in the second five years of service. In Hawkins' Case, (19 C. Cls., 661) this court held that the actual service therein mentioned should be credited to the officers as of the time when he would have been entitled to receive the credit, if the Act had been in force at the date of his promotion. Applying this rule to the case before us, the claimant is entitled to be credited with his eight years' service as if the same had been rendered as a master on the active list, and to be paid as if retired in the second five years of service in that rank.

active list, and to be paid as if retired in the second five years of service in that rank.

ELSWICK TYPE OF CRUISER.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the so-called "Elswick type" of cruiser appears to be ignored by our admiralty, while foreign naval powers are building numerous such vessels. Messrs. Armstrong and Co. have at present under construction four cruisers, two for Japan and two for Austria, and further vessels will probably be laid down ere long. The following is a list of the chief cruisers of the Elswick type which have been launched on the Tyne up to the present moment: For China: Yang Woi, 1,350 tons, 16.2 speed, II.-10in., IV.-5in., B. L. guns. Tchao Yong, 1,350 tons, 16.8 speed, II.-10in., IV.-5in., B. L. guns. Japan: Tsukushi, 1,500 tons, 17.0 speed, II.-10 in., IV.-5in., B. L. guns. Chili: Esmeralda, 3,000 tons, 18.3 speed, II.-10in., VI.-6. Shili: Esmeralda, 3,000 tons, 18.3 speed, II.-10in., VI.-6. Shili: Esmeralda, 3,000 tons, 18.0 speed, II.-10in., VI.-6. B. L. guns. South Australia: Protector, 900 tons, 14.5 speed, I.-8in., I.-6in., B. L. guns, II. guns, Albert, 350 tons, 10.0 speed, I.-8in., II.-6in., B. L. guns, II. guns, Palumal, 319 tons, 10.0 speed, I.-8in., I.-6in., B. L. guns, Palumal, 319 tons, 10.0 speed, I.-8in., I.-6in., B. L. guns; Palumal, 319 tons, 10.0 speed, I.-8in., I.-6in., B. L. guns; Stromboli, 3,530 tons, 17.0 speed, II.-10in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Stromboli, 3,530 tons, 17.0 speed, II.-10in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; I.-8in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; I.-8in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey, A. 16.0 speed; II.-9in., VI.-6in., B. L. guns, Turkey,

PAYMASTER EDWARD BELLOWS, of the Navy, over whose restoration to the Service there was so long a contention, is again in trouble. A telegram from Admiral UPSHUR, dated at Valparaiso, March 17, reports that he and Passed Assistant Paymasters JAMES E. CANN and REAH FRAZIER are or their way home, having been tried by Court-martial on charges preferred by the Admiral of irregularities and neglect of duty, in connection with purchases for the squadron. This matter will, doubtless, be the subject of much future discussion.

THE senior member of the late firm of Fisk and Hatch, Mr. Harvey Fisk, has formed a new partner-ship under the title of Harvey Fisk and Sons, the junior members being his three sons, Messrs. Harvey Edward, Charles J. and Pliny Fisk. They have opened an office in the Mutual Life Building, No. 28 opened in other in the authors.

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correspond with him.

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ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Late 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

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ENGLISH OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

WHEN at length the Ministry decided to attempt GORDON'S rescue, Lord WOLSELEY, "England's only General," was selected to lead the relieving force directed on Khartoum. In the light of recent events the selection was not a wise one. The expedition has been a dismal failure, except in the unnecessary illustrations of the heroic qualities of the British soldier. Wolseley has seen plenty of service in the perpetual wars of conquest that England has been waging for the last fifty years or more, and was successful in his Red River expedition in North America; also against the Ashantees and other poorly armed African savages, finishing up with his Egyptian campaign against the rebel ARABI Pacha, in which he won a good deal of cheap glory, which seems to grow less and less the more the truth about it is known. He has been ennobled by his doting Sovereign, and enriched by his admiring countrymen. Where he commanded, they foolishly thought that obstacles which had overwhelmed other men would dissipate into the air before his omnipotence.

Having a carte blanche from the government, Lord Wolseley decided to attempt the rescue by the Nile route, although the weight of opinion of the military commanders who had been serving in Egypt and the Soudan, strongly favored the route by Suakim and Berber. The plan adopted involved further delay and increased expense. Boats had to be provided for the Nile navigation, and voyageurs for their navigation over the rapids, procured from Canada. Thus, after the greatest efforts and the consumption of much valuable time, Lord Wolseley reached Korti on the Nile, to find his further progress barred by a falling river, and Gordon still at Khartoum, holding on like grim death, but still unrescued: Here Wolseley made the second, and probably fatal mistake of the campaign. He di- Wolskler's command could have advanced to

vided his force, none too large at best to cope with the Arabs, sending Gen. EARLE by way of the Nils to attack Berber with 2,500 men, and Gen. STEWART with his camel corps of 2,500 men across the desert by way of Gakdul and Abu-Klea wells to Metemneh on the Nile. Gen. STEWART had to fight two severe battles en route against almost overwhelming odds. He was successful in both, but received his death wound, and found himself encumbered with wounded men, who could neither be moved forward or back, nor be left behind without an adequate guard, which it was not possible to furnish from his depleted column. It is believed, however, if this dashing young soldier had not met his death he would have taken Khartoum. His column, by his wound, was deprived of his leadership at the moment when the heroic qualities of the knight errant were necessary to accomplish the object upon which the English people had set their hearts—the rescue of Gen. GORDON

The battle at Abu Klea was fought on December 19. On the 26th of the same month Gornov was dead, according to the recent reports, and Khartoum in the hands of EL MAHDI. It appears that these events completely upset Lord Wolseley. For the first time in his career, probably, his assurance and self-confidence deserted him. He must have seen the errors he had made in dividing his force, and he did not know what to do next.

He telegraphed to the government that he was unwilling to assume the sole responsibility of the further conduct of the campaign, and asked for instructions. This was his third mistake, and it is inexplicable that he should have failed so completely at the great crisis of the campaign. He should at once have moved with his whole available force from Korti to Metemneh, sent orders recalling EARLE, or BRACKENBURY, who had succeeded EARLE, upon the latter's death, from his wild goose chase to Berber and ended the campaign and the war by a brilliant dash on Khartoum.

A recent writer on tactics in England has well said: "In the event of a disaster, imitate the ancient Romans, and at once increase your audacity and pretension. An enemy is never so liable to defeat as when he is enjoying the triumph of a victory. Savages especially celebrate their success with festivities, and excess in eating and drinking, and are never so wanting in precaution as at such a time. Then is the moment for a daring assault." The English Army was full of enthusiasm at the results of their conflicts at Abu Klea and Gubat, and the Arabs had been correspondingly depressed by the merciless execution of the machine guns which had mowed them down by hundreds, and against which their desperate courage was powerless. It is fair to assume that they had become heartily sick of that species of warfare which had resulted in nothing but such heavy disaster to themselves, and were glad enough to avail themselves of treachery to accomplish what was beyond their attainment by force of

Khartoum was the objective point of the cam-Until Khartoum was safely in English paign. hands and defended by English valor, the result aimed at had not been attained. The hasty withdrawal of the different columns, and their concentration at Korti to fritter away precious time, in inaction, exposed to the baneful influences of idleness and a wretched climate, almost fatal to Europeans, is about the worst use that the flower of the English Army could be put to. How often has victory eluded the grasp of those lacking in the audacity to take the current while it served! One more supreme effort and the English Army would have had Khartoum, and although perhaps not in time to save the heroic Gordon, would have covered themselves with glory, and restored the prestige of their country, which has decreased of late.

The retrograde movements had a bad political effect. They would have been unnecessary, in almost any event, had the route via Suakim and Berber been adopted in the first instance. The physical difficulties by this route would have been greater at the beginning than by the Nile, but Berber would undoubtedly have fallen into English hands, and a splendid secondary base secured for the further operations against Khartoum. EARLE would not have been detached. The whole of

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Khartoum along the Nile, or always within reach of water, which is so scarce in that desert country. The railroad which the Government is now building could have followed the Army, and would ere this have reached Berber or its vicinity, bringing with it adequate means of supply.

A success in Egypt would have rendered Russia less aggressive in her efforts to extend her dominions in Asia to the prejudice of the British possessions in India. The entente cordiale between France and Germany, intended to be a menace to England. would have been less marked, and a general European war pushed a little further into the future than at present.

That these operations in the Soudan have not been successful can be plainly traced to the want of decision of the Ministry and to an incompetent general. The time has arrived when England, if she would maintain her proud position among the nations must call younger men to the helm of State, to lead her forward to the accomplishment of her destiny. "when the African Continent will be occupied by a mighty nation of English descent, and covered with populous cities and flourishing farms, with railroads, and telegraphs and free schools and other devices of civilization as yet undreamed of."

REBUILDING A NAVY.

HAVING decided that they need more ships, the English have embarked upon a controversy, even more lively than that which disturbs our naval calculations, as to the use that should be made of the money which it has been decided to expend in strengthening their navy. In spite of the fact that \$147,576,220 has been spent on ships during the past nineteen years, the whole subject of the proper requirements of a modern navy is still under debate. Mr. BARNABY holds to one opinion, and his relative, Sir Edward Reed, is making the columns of the Times lively with his expressions of a contrary judgment. The last design for an ironelad turret ship, approved by the Admiralty, follows the model of the "citadel ship," illustrated by the Inflexible, Ajax, and Agamemnon, and there is a strong party in Parliament, as well as out of it, who are unsparing in their criticisms of this type

Mr. BARNABY, in defence of them, says: " That it cannot be right to continue armor of anything like the maximum thickness to the ends of the belt, if the question of the behavior of the ship with a high metacentre is once put aside, will be clear from the following considerations: 1. There are existing guns capable of perforating the best armor which can be made, nineteen inches thick, supported by a far stronger backing than is ever given in a ship. The three targets fired at recently at Spezzia-targets built in this manner-were all wrecked by the shot: 2. There is no French ship built or building in which the barbette or turret armor reaches this thickness. In the Admiral Baudin the barbette armor is 164 inches."

Broad Arrow sarcastically remarks that "it can easily be understood that a gentleman who at one time lent his powerful advocacy to circular ironclads, who at another gave equally unqualified praise to the Livadia, and who now believes in armor-plating the bottoms of ships of war, should hold different opinions on some points of naval construction to commonplace Admiralty constructors." With reference to citadel ships a very significant remark was made at a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution by the Earl of Clanwilliam, who was a member of the Board of Admiralty when this model was adopted. The Earl said: "These vessels were built with the full concurrence of the Board of Admiralty, of which I was a member. There were no quick-firing shell machine-guns in those days, such as the Hotchkiss, extensively used by the French and Germans, and the single barrel guns now being experimented with in this country, and I very much doubt whether the Board of Admiralty would have caused such vessels to be built had they known what would happen-how rapidly machine-gun fire would be developed and increased in power. There is another point about these vessels that I cannot now overlook. Supposing they are on an enemy's coast, and that they are attacked by hostile gunboats. The ends of each citadel ship, unprotected as those ends are, would at guard-mount. Cleanliness of person, of arms, same effect as that intended, except that it does not

soon be riddled by the fire of the gunboats. The parts thus riddled would become filled with water. The ships thus riddled and filled at their extremities would become unmanageable, most difficult to handle, and their captains would be unable to handle them as British men-of-war ought at all times to be handled."

This English contention should serve to show our own authorities how difficult is the problem they have to deal with in rebuilding our Navy. No plan can be adopted which will not be open to sharp criticism. The model for new vessels cannot be determined by Congressional debates, but must be decided upon by some jury of experts, and the only question is as to how that jury is to be constituted. Our correspondent, "Fiat Justitia," in his vigorous philippie on the subject of "Political Methods in Naval Administration," has some suggestions on this subject, to which we direct attention.

THE THIRD CAVALRY.

THE services of the Third Regiment of cavalry in Arizona have been important and praiseworthy during the two tours of duty performed by it in that Territory. In 1870 the regiment was transferred from New Mexico to Arizona, and a few days before it started a valuable young officer, Lieut. RICHARD T. YEATON, was wounded in action by hostile Indians, which wound proved to be fatal. One battalion was stationed north of the Gila, and another south of that stream. Portions of the regiment had several very creditable fights with hostile Indians, and were thanked in General Orders by both Gen. STONEMAN and Gen. CROOK, commanding the Department. Captains MEINHOLD and HAWLEY, Lieutenants A. Sidney Smith, Howard B. Cushing, CRADLEBAUGH, MORTON and GRAHAM distinguished themselves in these actions, and Lieut. Cushing was killed on May 5, 1871, by the Apaches. He was a gallant officer and a brother of Lieut. WILLIAM B. Cushing, of the Navy, the destroyer of the Confederate ram, Albemarle. Lieut. Morton killed more savages in action than any other officer. In 1871 the regiment was sent to the Department of the Platte, where it served with great credit against the hostile Sioux, Cheyennes and Utes, and was again sent to Arizona in April and May, 1882, when the memorable outbreak of the Apaches occurred and so many innocent whites were butchered in cold blood and with the most barbarous cruelty.

The regiment was sent to the Territory under command of Col. BRACKETT, and was distributed where it would be most effective. In July a portion of it participated in a battle against the hostiles and rendered most important service. Lieuts. Converse and Morgan were wounded in this affair, both of them being officers of the 3d Cavalry.

In 1883, General Crook led a command into the strongholds of the hostile Indians in the Sierra Madre Mountains of Sonora. In this expedition Capt. CRAWFORD and Lieut. MACKEY, of the Third, were conspicuous, and received the thanks of the Department commander. The presence of this regiment in the Territory tended greatly toward the pacification of the red men and gave peace to the afflicted border. Its fame was enhanced by these operations, and the lustre it acquired near the proud city of Mexico was not allowed to become dim on the cactus covered soil of Arizona.

For the past three years it has been almost continually on the move, changing stations from post to post, patrolling the country, scouting, guarding the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation, and doing its duty in keeping the country quiet and peaceful. In Texas it will renew its acquaintance with the people, where years ago it served with great credit as the regiment of mounted riflemen.

THE ORDERLY.

Or that necessary and useful functionary, the orderly, and of his manifold duties, little has been written. Dr. Johnson defines the word orderly as "methodical, regular." Hence, doubtless, the oldfashioned application of the word to designate the 1st sergeant of a troop, battery, or company. The word is, however, seldom used in the Regular Service, in this sense.

The orderly is usually selected by the adjutant

and equipments, together with a generally soldierly appearance, are the qualifications necessary for selection. A respectful and soldierly demeanor. implicit obedience, and a capacity to mind his own business, are the characteristics of a good orderly. Thus the position becomes an object of competition among the men of the various details for guard duty, guard duty proper being escaped for that tour. Like the aide-de-eamp, the orderly must in a great measure learn his duties by intuition and through the exercise of common sense. He must, of course, take his orders from the officer upon whom he temporarily attends, but in the absence of printed instructions he may safely follow these suggestions: He should remain within easy calling distance of his superior, and implicitly obey his mandates, giving particular care to the transmittal of messages, without perverting their meaning.

At a well known military post a coolness amounting to frigidity had existed for a long time between Major Trunion and Brevet Lieut.-Col. CASKABEL The major happening to be temporarily in command one New Year's Day conceived it to be a favorable opportunity to heal all differences and re-establish more cordial relations. He therefore sent his orderly, a raw Irishman, with this message to Brevet Lt.-Col. CASKABEL: "Present my compliments to Colonel CASKABEL and ask him if he and Mrs. CASKABEL will not step over to the commanding officer's quarters and take a glass of egg-nog." As received by Col. CASKABEL the message ran thus: "Major TRUNION sinds ye his bist rispicts and wants ye and yer wo-man to come over and take a drink." The invitation was not accepted, and this particular orderly was relieved of further responsibility for the delivery of

During actual service, in war times, the duties of the orderly are often most important and dangerous. A certain number of mounted orderlies are attached to the Headquarters of every regiment, brigade, division, corps and Army. The characteristics of these men are soon understood by those in authority, and it is by no means of rare occurrence to hear of deeds of heroism performed by these comparatively humble soldiers. Enlisted men are today retained at certain headquarters because of faithful and meritorious services performed by them while orderlies in the field during the War of the Rebellion.

Upon a comparison of the draft of the Naval Appropriation bill, as finally agreed to by the Conference Committee, with the bill as approved by the President, it has been discovered that the engrossing clerk omitted the following items, which, according to the conference report, should have been included in the bill:

"Provided, That nothing nerein contained shall be con-strued to continue the existence of the Naval Advisory Board, or to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from consti-tuting such other Advisory Board as he may deem necessary to aid in determining the plans of structure of said cruisers."
"Toward the armament of the foregoing cruisers and gunboats \$500,000."

These two items were included in the Act as we published it last week. We had not at that time received a certified copy from the State Department, the Act we published having been made up according to the draft agreed to by the Conference Committee. Representative RANDALL, who first discovered the error of the engrossing clerk, believes that the omission of that section, appropriating \$500,000 for the armament of the new cruisers is unimportant, and will not materially delay the completion of the vessels. There will be an intermission of five months in the running of the appropriation for the armament of the cruisers, but Congress will make it up in December, and there will be no appreciable delay in providing guns for the vessels. Mr. RANDALL further stated that the mistake of the engrossing clerk could not be accounted for on the ground of the brief time between the agreement of the conference and the final adjournment, because the bill was engrossed before the final meeting of the Conference Committee. Judge Holman, of the same committee, made a similar statement, and said that the \$500,000 for the armament will not be needed for a year or more.

In lieu of the clause quoted above, relating to the

Advisory Board, the clerk inserted the words in

italies below. This legislation has virtually the

authorize the Secretary to constitute "such other Advisory Board as he may deem necessary to aid in determining the plans of structure of said cruisers:"

And authority is hereby given for the construction of said four vessels, at not exceeding the total cost for each above specified, in accordance with such final plan as may be determined upon, after a revision and reconsideration of all designs which have been heretofore made, and in the manner and conformity to the conditions and limitations provided for the construction of the new cruisers in the acts of August 5, 1822, and of March 3, 1838, except so far as said acts provide for and defent the duties of Navad Advisory Board. It will thus be seen that the control of the present Advisory Board is limited to the vessels now building, and when they are completed the board will cease to exist, the law creating it stating that it shall "serve during the period required for the construction, armament and trial of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, and no longer." Secretary Whitney will, therefore, have the entire control of the construction of the four new vessels.

The Signal Corps of the Army is also a victim of the careless enrolling clerk of the House. The claim in the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$5,000 for continuing the connections of signal stations at life saving stations and light houses passed both Houses as originally reported from the House Appropriation Committee. In the enrollment of the bill the clerk left out the word "five," making it read—"thousand and five hundred dollars," so that the appropriation is of no avail. The result will be that the signal stations at life saving stations will have to be closed after the 1st of July next.

OTHER work permitting, the accounting officers of the Treasury will endeavor to push all the MORTON claims through before the 30th of June next. After that date the balances of appropriations, out of which they are paid, will have to be turned into the surplus fund, and as Congress failed to appropriate any money this year for that class of claims, all claims unsettled prior to that date must wait for future action of Congress. There are about 600 of these claims on file in the Second Auditor's office that have not yet been reported upon. During the last session of Congress the Second Auditor submitted estimates to Congresss for arrears of appropriation as follows:

Pay of the Army	250,000
Pay of 2 and 3 year Volunteers. Bounty to Volunteers and their widows and legal heirs. Bounty, Act July 28, 1866.	150,000
Total	1000 0000

For pay of the Army, out of which the Morton claims, such of the TYLER claims as have not yet been disposed of, and all other claims of officers for arrears of pay, were to be paid, no appropriation was made, and of the \$660,000 estimated for only \$160,\$\documents\$000 was appropriated, distributed as follows:

The following letter from the Second Auditor to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations will show that he did all he could to secure the appropriation:

To the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate:
Your attention is invited to the annexed copy of estimate that have been stricken from the Deficiency bill by the House of Representatives. Those estimates were made by me as required to supply deficiencies and transmitted to the House Committee on Appropriations on Jan. 22 last. The will be found on Executive Document No. 115, pages 2 and 44.

and 44.

Doubtless I should be regarded as having performed my entire duty in submitting the estimates, but I can not be indifferent to the gross wrong that would be inflicted upon so many creditors of the Government by longer delaying the payment of claims long due and which this office with an inadequate clerical force has used due diligence to settle.

nadequate clerical force has used due diligence to settle.

Many of these claims are of persons in indigent circumstances and actually suffering for the want of money long due them from the Government, and some of them because of the poverty and suffering of the claimants have been made special and settled in advance of the order of their reception at the solicitation of representatives in Congress.

This office is daily settling claims, to pay which there is no appropriation.

Very respectfully.

O. Ferrais, Auditor.

THE list we this week publish of the active and exempt members of the 7th New York Regiment who receive a medal of honor for long and faithful service, is a notable one. Attached to the names of 184 of the 421 included in the list is the star (*), which indicates service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States during the war of 1861-65. Many of these are still in the Army—some on the active and some on the retired list. The list includes the names of 26 general officers, 68 field officers, 67 captains, 71 lieutenants, 118 non-commissioned officers, 58 privates, and 18 surgeons, chaplains, paymasters, etc. The 7th did well to celebrate the occasion of the distribution of these

medals, which bears such testimony to the excellent service it has rendered and to the excellent record it has made, not only as an organization, but through its representation in other military bodies by those who received their first ideas of military training in its ranks.

THE apparent indisposition of some of the older on-commissioned officers of the general staff to avail themselves of the retirement act, and thus make way for younger aspirants, has brought to us many questions as to whether it would not have been better to have made the retirement compulsory. As a general measure we think not, although in individual cases it might do some good; but we have personal knowledge of many soldiers who have in service over thirty years and are still able and willing for ordinary duty. The decision as to whether a soldier's days of useful service are past rests with his commanding officer or other military superior, and it is scarcely fair to assume that because a man is eligible for retirement he therefore ought to ask for retirement forthwith. In the case of ordnance sergeants the retiring pay is so ample that we do not doubt that before long all of that class who can will retire.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us: "What is the proper course for a sergeant in charge of a squad room when he wants to put a private, making a disturbance, in the guard-house? Should he take him himself, or how?" We give prominence to the question for the reason that we believe a practice exists to some extent in the Army of non-commissioned officers themselves conducting men to the guard-house, and thereby subjecting themselves to sault, a serious military crime. In our opinion the proper method would be for the sergeant to detail two privates of his squad room to conduct the offender to the guard house, going himself in charge of the party. In some services, we understand, a non-commissioned officer is not permitted to go within so many feet of an intoxicated private who is to be confined, but must in all cases detail a guard of at least two privates to act as body escort for the prisoner.

THE London Engineer thinks that though it is perfectly possible to waste money to a deplorable extent on railway works in the Soudan, on the other hand, it is perfectly practicable to make such arrangements that the proposed railway will be in al! senses an economical work, to which everyone, even the British taxpayer, may look with satisfaction. The distance from Suakim to Berber, as the crow flies, is 240 miles, with a probable total length of 260 miles. For some distance inland the desert is comparatively flat and sandy. The ground then begins to rise, and in the first 27 miles it is stated that an altitude of 1800 ft, has to be attained. This represents a regular gradient of about 66 ft. to the mile, or 1 in 80; but inasmuch as the gradients will not be diffused over 27 miles, inclines much steeper that 1 in 80 will be met with. From Tambouk to Es Sibil, 2700 ft. high, the gradient is 45 ft. to the mile, or about 1 in 117. Twenty-two miles from Es Sibil is Haratri, 2850 ft. high, so that this part of the route is fairly level. Here there is a very difficult pass to be dealt with. After this has been crossed, the line descends to a broad, gravelly plain, 2300 ft above the sea. Another mountain pass is encountered at Wady Kokref. 33 miles from Haratri. From thence it falls to Arieb, 27 miles further on; thence to Berber, 110 miles, is nearly level, Berber being 1250 ft. above the sea. The Engineer estimates that with a speed of 8 or 10 miles an hour, sufficient rolling stock and crossing places, there would be no difficulty in placing 3000 men in Berber in a week. If, it says, we a that the utmost possible diligence is used, it does not seem probable that the proposed emergency track could be laid from Suakim to Berber at greater speed than two miles a day, so that the line would not be completed in less than 130 days, or over four months.

Its estimate of cost is \$13,000,000, or \$50,000 a mile, for a narrow guage road. If, it is added, this is compared with the sums expended in taking troops up the Nile as we have done, with the fact that having spent about £15,000,000 as it is, and

failed in our object, we shall now have to spend about £15,000,000 more; when we bear in mind the circumstance that all the forces which the Mahdi could collect could not have taken either Berber or Khartoum had this railway existed, and that without Berber or Khartoum he would have had practically no base from which to operate, and that he could not possibly attack Egypt proper, leaving Khartoum behind him in the hands of the English, without courting utter ruin—when, we say, these things are borne in mind, it becomes obvious that an outlay of even two millions and a half on a Soudan railway might have been the wisest economy ever practiced by any government.

OF Judge MACKEY's statement before the Hazen Court-martial that the Secretary's "body exhaled malice whenever the Chief Signal Officer was named," the New York Evening Post says: "This was certainly a most extraordinary phenomenon, because physical exhalations can only be detected by the smell, and the precise odor of malice is, we think, generally unknown, even to medical men. This reliance on physical indications of a man's state of mind, by witnesses before Courts-martial, is, however, not new. One of the witnesses before the FITZ JOHN PORTER Court-martial, Col. T. C. H. SMITH, swore that he was so satisfied by the expression of PORTER's countenance, although he had never seen him before, that he was going to betray the Army the day before the celebrated march from Bristow Station, that he would have felt justified before God 'in shooting him on the spot. Judge Advocate Hold in summing up dwelt strongly on this testimony, alleging that 'the tone of the voice, the expression of the eye and the play of the features' of the accused as remembered by a witness, though he could not reproduce them, 'afforded a language more to be relied on than that of the lips.' In fact he came very near enunciating the great doctrine that mental conditions may be inferred, for judicial purposes, from bodily odors, by declaring that 'great crimes like great virtues, often reveal themselves to close observers of character and conduct as unmistakably as a flower garden announces its presence by the odors it breathes in the

And yet, most worthy Post, BACON, who had his troubles like lesser men, in his "Essay on Beauty," tells us that virtue is like precious odors, while STODDARD, in his "Squire of Low Degree," alludes to "the odor of human flowers." SHAKESPEARE, too, in Hamlet, tells us of an offence so rank that it smelt to heaven, and in Twelfth Night speaks of smelling "a device," which is substantially what Col. Smith thought he did in the case of Fitz John Porter.

Numerous protests have been received by our new Secretary of the Navy against the orders issued by Secretary CHANDLER in the closing days of his administration, and much of his time during the past week, has been occupied in giving audience to officers and their friends on this subject. Mr. WHITNEY stated to a member of Congress, who called on Wednesday in the interest of an officer, that he had received over a hundred applications of officers to have their orders revoked. Many of these complained that Mr. CHANDLER was actuated by personal motives in relieving or ordering them as the case might be. Mr. WHITNEY is not disposed to revoke the orders of his predecessor; making an exception, however, in the case of Commander RoB-LEY D. EVANS, who has been restored to Light House duty, and Commander Watson, who will be restored to duty as Equipment Officer of the New York Yard. Several retired Rear-Admirals headed by Rear-Admiral FAIRFAX, and represented by Mr. S. V. Niles as counsel, called on the Secretary on Tuesday to urge the revocation of the order transferring Rear-Admiral English from the European They left a long station to the South Atlantic. paper citing the facts which led Secretary CHANDLER to make the transfer. Secretary WHITNEY had not given a decision in the matter on Thursday.

A "N. C. O." complains that no additional compensation is allowed to cover the expense of affixing to the uniform coat and blouse the new chevrons recently provided for. the

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RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS HEWSON NEILL, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died suddenly at Philadelphia, March 12, 1885, was one of the most popular officers in the Army, and noted for his polished manners, urbanity and goodheartedness, as well as for his gallant and distinguished services during a long career on the active list. General Neill entered the Military Academy from his na-tive State, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1843, was graduated July 1, 1847, assigned to the 4th Inf., and entered at once upon service in the field in the War with After the War he served on frontier duty Mexico. After the War he served on frontier duty and from 1853 to 1857 was on duty at West Point as Professor of Drawing. On April 1, 1857, he was promoted Captain, 5th Infantry. From 1857 to 1860 he was on frontier duty in the Utah Expedition. During the War he made a distinguished record. He was appointed Colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Feb. 17, 1862, and took part in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign being engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station and Malvern Hill. For his gallantry at the last battle he on November 29, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers and thereafter was engaged at Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem, Gettysburg, Rapidan and Richmond Campaigns, etc. For gallantry at Chancellorsville, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel for Spottsylvania and Brigadier General for his gallantry and services during the whole of the War. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service August 24, 1865, being then Major of the 11th U. S., Infantry. On February 22, 1860, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Infantry, placed on the unassigned list in that year and on December 17, 1870, was assigned to the 6th Cavalry. In 1873 he was actively engaged fighting hostile Cheyenne Indians, and from 1875 to 1879 served as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry Tactics at West Point. On April 2, 1879, he was promoted Colonel of 7th Cavalry, and retired April 2, 1883, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. After his retirement he resided mainly in Buffalo, but often visited relatives in Philadelphia where his death occurred.

The funeral services took place on Monday, March 16, at 258 South 18th street, Philadelphia, after which the remains were taken to West Point for inter-

BREVET COLONEL JOSEPH H. TAYLOR, Major and Assistant Adjutant, U. S. A., died at Omaha, Neb., March 13, 1885, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. At the time of his death he was on duty at the Headquarters Dept. of the Platte. Colonel Taylor came of a distinguished military family. He was a son of General Joseph P. Taylor, who attained the rank of Brigadier-General and Commissary-General, U. S. Army, in 1863, and died in 1864; a nephew of Major-General Zachary Taylor, who resigned in 1849 to take his seat as President of the United States; a grandson of Colonel Richard Taylor, an officer of the Revolution, and a brother of Colonel John McL. Taylor, of the Subsistence Department, U.S. A., who died in 1875. Colonel Taylor's widow is a daughter of General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., and he leaves besides two daughters and three sons. Many will deeply mourn the death of this much esteemed officer, for he was a kindly, genial companion, a firm friend, and a whole-souled gentleman. His military services were distinguished, and are briefly recounted in the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, ONAHA, NEBRASKA, March 14, 1885.

General Orders, No. 4.

The Department Commander announces, with profound sorrow, the death of Major Joseph H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General, and Adjutant General of this command, which resulted from pneumonia, yesterday, after a brief illness of six days.

Graduating from the Military 'Academy in 1856 and assigned to the 1st Cavalry, his early service was almost entirely upon the Indian frontier, and much of it within, and adjacent to, the present limits of this command. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was assigned to duty in connection with the organization of the Army of the Potomac, serving as Adjutant General of Gen. Summer's command, and in that capacity, during the Peninsula campaign, participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamburg and Fair Oaks, receiving for the latter the Brevet of Major. Latter he served as the Adjutant General of the Army Corps, and as such took part in the battle of Anticara, and was brevetted as Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services there. As Assistant Inspector General's Department of the Regular Army, and his service since that time is well known.

Major Taylor belonged, by family ties, to the most honored of our people. He himself added greatly to their disguished record of service. He was remarkable among his associates for a delicate sense of honor and devotion to duty, in the performance of which, in a marked degree during the rebellion, he exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier. He was indefatigable in his work as an executive officer, and heroic in battle. His death is widely felt by a hoat of friends.

Every expression of sympathy is extended to those nearest.

of friends.

Triends, expression of sympathy is extended to those est, who are so sadly bereaved by this sudden Provilence.
The officers of the Department staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
By order of Brig.-Gen. Howard:
J. A. Sladden, Aide-de-Camp.
The funeral took place on Sunday, March 15, with

full military honors. The body has been placed in the Masonic vault of the Omaha Cemetery, there to remain until it can be transferred to Washington for

The escort consisted of the band and four comrate escort consisted of the band and four companies of the 4th Infantry, from Fort Omaha, under command of Major I. D. DeRussy. The remains of the deceased officer placed upon a caisson were escorted by a detachment from Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, and by the following officers who acted as pallbearers: Major Hawkins, Sub. Dept.; Major as pallbearers: Major Hawkins, Sub. Dept.; Major Stanton and Towar, Pay Dept.; Major Smith, 7th Infantry, Captain Rawles, 5th Artillery, and Captain McCauley, A. Q. M. The General Service detachment on duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, followed on foot. A long line of carriages closed the cortege. Chaplain J. V. Lewis of Fort Omaha, held the funeral services at the house as well as at the cemetery where the remains were deposited temporarily in a vault, awaiting future removal to Washington for final interment. Among the distinguished mourners present were Generals John Gibbon, H. A. Morrow, W. P. Carlin, Thomas Wilson, G. B. Dandy, and all the officers in Omaha City and Fort Omaha as well as a number of prominent civi-

In "Orders" of March 16, Adjutant General of the Army announces the death of Col. Taylor, recounts his services and says: "Col. Taylor possessed in a high degree the military principles essential to the efficient discharge of duty, and his frank and kindly nature endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact." In memory of Major Taylor the officers of the A. G. Dept. will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

THE War Department received notice on Thurs day of the death at St. Augustine, Fla., of Captain Thomas D. Maurice, 2d U. S. Artillery, who, on account of his poor health, has been on light duty for some time past, at St. Francis Barracks. Captain Maurice has an excellent record and was an officer much esteemed by his comrades and friends. He served through the war as Captain and Major of the 1st Missouri Infantry and Artillery, and on the 23d of February, 1866, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 2d U.S. Artillery, promoted 1st Lieutenant July 28, 1866, and Captain, October 16, 1884.

THE venerable widow of Captain Jas. C. William. son, U. S. N., died at her residence, 368 Grove street, Jersey City, March 12, and was buried March 1 Captain Williamson died in 1871.

MANY Artillery officers will learn with regret of the death, in his 75th year, of Mr. Louis De Comeau whose residence adjoins Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and who was always extremely hospitable to his military neighbors.

Mr. John L. Seager, a civil engineer under Colonel W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., at Baltimore, died at Aiken, S. C., March 15, of consumption. He was a son of Professor Edward Seager, U. S. Navy, retired, who resides in Baltimore.

MR. ABRAHAM SCHWENK, a respected citizen of Lewisburg, Pa., died at that place March 10. He was the father of Gen. S. K. Schwenk, U. S. A., retired, and of Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, U. S. N.

THE father of Colonel F. W. Benteen, U. S. A., died at his home near Atlanta, Ga., March 8, in his seventy-fifth year. The old gentleman was a highly respected citizen.

MRS. STANSBUBY, widow of Major Howard Stansbury, Topographical Engineers U. S. A.. died at St. Paul, Minn., March 14, aged 74. Major Stansbury Paul, Minn., died April 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CANNON, a veteran of 1812, died at Baltimore March 15, in his ninety-third year.

Charles L. Hadley, Cooper Institute, New York City, whose advertisement appears in our columns has constantly on hand full lines of white and decorated French china and English porcelain dinner. tea and chamber sets, as well as all housefurnishing goods, which he offers at popular prices. He makes a specialty of sending their goods throughout the country on receipt of P. O. money order or draft, or by express, C. O. D. Illustrated catalogue and price list free on application.

MR. CARL FISCHER, No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York, we understand, has been appointed sole agent for the United States for the celebrated Besson and Co., London, England, prototype band instruments, which have been awarded thirty-nine medals for their superiority, excellence, etc., and which are used in the regimental bands of almost all nations.

MESSRS. H. V. ALLIEN AND Co., the old established military goods furnishers, so well and favorably known to the Military Services, have removed to a more convenient store at No. 738 Broadway, New

THE HAZEN COURT.

THE HAZEN COURT.

At the Hazen Court Friday (13th) Capt. S. M. Mills, U. S. A., Acting Chief Signal Officer, was called to identify a telegram sent to General Hazen at Fort Townsend, September 19, 1833, announcing that the Secretaries of War and Navy had decided that nothing further could be done in this year for the relief of the Greely party. It was also shown that General Hazen was on duty December 11, 1883, the date on which the annual report of the Secretary of War was received. The prosecution here rested and Captain Mills was called for the defence. He stated that he did not think that the decision of the Secretaries, referred to, was on file in the Signal Office. The Secretary of War handed him a memorandum of the joint decision, but did not say specially that it was his own decision. An attempt was made to establish by the testimony of Mr. Edmund Hudson, editor of the Capital, a basis upon which to connect Secretary Lincoln with a publication in that paper stating that General Hazen had written a letter to the Secretary of War, throwing the blame for the tragic termination of the Greely Relief Expedition upon the shoulders of that official, and stating further that it was said that General Hazen had asked leave to go South in order to be absent from the city when the letter should come into the hands of the Secretary. Judge Mackay said: "We propose to trace by gradual and well connected proofs this paragraph back to the source that inspired it. We propose to follow by a chain of well connected links this paragraph, and the paragraph in the Chicago Tribune perhaps, to the door of the Secretary of War's chamber—follow them to his hand, and to show that the War Secretary, who has charged an officer of the Army of the United States with a violation of duty for an alleged criticism of his actions in the public prints, sat at his desk and coined libel like a mint; that he inspired this paragraph. It appears that the accused had himself been assailed, by whose hand he could not tell. We will show that it was

touched his honor. He added that he did not offer this in justification of the offence charged against General Hazen, but in mitigation of that offence if it should be proved."

After argument by the Judge Advocate and deliberation in secret session by the court it was decided to exclude the question.

The defence then offered in evidence and had read to the court that portion of the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1884, which refers to Arctic matters, and in which Gen. Hazen is severely criticised by the Secretary for his suggestions concerning the sending of a relief party to the Arctic regions in the fall of 1883. The defence then asked to have read to the court extracts from affidavits made by Arctic navigators as to the practicability of send ing an expedition to the relief of the Greely party in the fall of 1883 which were sent by Gen. Hazen as inclosures in the letter of February, 1885, written by him to the Secretary of War which forms the basis of the second specification to the charge against him. The court, after some deliberation, agreed to admit the inclosures as exhibits, not to be read, but simply to be filed as a part of the record.

Following the introduction of these documents, Judge Mackey read to the court the extracts from the report of the Chief Signal Officer for 1884, which called forth the criticisms upon that officer in the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1884, and in which Gen. Hazen says there was still time, after the return of the Proteus party in September, 1887, from Post Townsend, Washington Territory, urging the sending of another relief expedition to the North in that year, but the court ruled them out on objection by the Judge Advocate.

General Hazen was called to the stand on Monday for the defence. The Judge Advocate objected to the first question. "Please state by what authority and by whom the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition was organized and set in motion. At the proper time I shall exhibit the statute by which it was set in motion and shall proceed to

ternational Polar Expedition. The court axter deliberation refused to allow the question to be asked.

The witness testified to several instances in which he had protested against the decisions of the Secretary in matters relating to the Signal Corps, and he said that in none of these instances had he first asked permission of the Secretary to address a communication to him, and he said that he knew of no law or custom requiring him to so. General Hazen stated further that he had never knowingly been disrespectful in language or action to the Secretary of War, or any of his superior officers. In the argument on objections counsel for the accused officer several times violently assailed the late Secretary? I war, Mr. Lincoln. On one occasion he asserted that "the accused officer has had thrown against him the great weight of a name once honored by an illustrious citizen." Gen. Hazen gave as his reason for making the statements as to the Secretary's responsibilities charged in the first specification that he had been held to a most serious responsibility for not effectively rescuing the Greely party; that it had been published all over the world that he was in fault, and that in his own defence he simply wished to state as a fact that Greely could have been rescued, and that he did all in his power to have him rescued. He also admitted having written the letter of February 25, 1885, to the Secretary of War, and he said that at the time he wrote it he possessed proof of each and every statement made in the letter. In answer to the question,

"What was your intention in writing that letter P' he said: "The Secretary in his annual report had largely confirmed the opinion expressed in the press, that I was responsible for the death of these men. His report made me either wiltuily culgable or strice. He had also been misled with regard to facts which he stated. He had come to his conclusions on inaccurate information that it was not practicable. This knowledge was obtained from Melville and Greely and by months of inquiry from other Arctic made it seem to me that it was practicable.

This knowledge was obtained from Melville and Greely and by months of inquiry from other Arctic at 60 degs. below; it was 20 or 25 degs. during the three winter months.

Counsel for the defence-cought to have the witness state the casualties of the country of the country of the casualties of the country of the country of the country of the casualties of the country of t

of that work. Gen. Hazen stated that he prepared his letter to the Secretary of War with the assistance

of that work. Gen. Hazen stated that he prepared his letter to the Secretary of War with the assistance of counsel, and that he rejected certain parts of the letter as prepared by counsel because of the fear that they might be considered disrespectful to the Secretary of War, and changed the letter so as to make it, in his judgment, entirely free from anything objectionable to the Secretary. He did not intend any disrespect to the Secretary. He did not intend any disrespect to the Secretary. He did not intend any disrespect to the Secretary. This closed the case for the defence and the introduction of testimony, and Judge Advocate Clous said he was willing to submit the case without argument, but Judge Mackey stated he wished to make a brief argument, which he did on Thursday.

On Thursday Judge Mackey opened his argument for the defence. He centended that whereas the specifications recite that this act of the Secretary of War was "in the performance of his official duty." All the executive acts connected with the expedition were charged personally upon the President, and were not part of the official duty of the Secretary of War. Coming to the allegation, that the accused did, in his annual report for 18%, criticize and impugn the propriety of the action of the Secretary of War he argued that the language in that report could not be construed as criticizing or impugning the official action of the Secretary, although the Secretary had so construed it. He then criticized at length the powers of the Secretary of War in the matter, and in the course of his remarks said: "such was the heat and temper of the Secretary of War in the matter, and in the course of his remarks said: "such was the heat and temper of the Secretary of war could not keep cool." Upon this Major General Hancock, president, said the court would retire for consultation, and on returning announced that "the court declines to hear any further argument upon the subject of the endorsement of the Secretary of War for any purpose whatever," and the pr

THE SANCTITY OF OATHS.

An effort is being made in Spain to abolish all oaths, and a recent writer in the Albany Law Journal, Louis Claude Whiten, has an elaborate argument to show that a similar policy should prevail in this country. Taking the oath of allegiance for example, he says :

The oath of allegiance is a farcical procedure. The oath of allegiance is a farcical procedure. In the event of revolutions the new government has never had any difficulty in forcing this oath upon the inhabitants. Talleyrand swore thirteen times to his allegiance under various governments. Men excuse their consciences in such cases by arguing either that the oath was taken under duress, or excuse their consciences in such cases by arguing either that the oath was taken under duress, or that the government by its tyranny released them from their obligations. These arguments are very specious and sophistical. Every man who takes an oath of allegiance takes it with certain mental reservations. In addition to this, if this oath is administered by a tyrant or by a despot, inasmuch as an oath is a bond created between a man and his Maker, the jurator forces the Deity into the false position of upholding the principles of despotism, by punishing him if he fails to keep his word by allegiance to the government. The test oaths of England have all been simplified, and the oath of allegiance is administered to day upon officers few England have all been simplified, and the oath of allegiance is administered to day upon officers few in numbers as compared with the ages gone by. Allegiance is not strengthened by test oaths, but should be retained by a nation by the promotion of a spirit of love toward it. Treason should, as it is, be punished as one of the basest of crimes.

The custom house oaths have been abolished in England, and false declarations are rigidly punished. This should be so in this country. Oaths of office signify but little. Officials should be kept to a strict and conscientious performance of their duties, by rigid laws against the abuses of official trusts.

Certificates would be more effective than affidav-its in the case of the declarations of the officers of banks and corporations regarding the solvency of their institutions, and a severe penalty should be ed upon a certification wilfully or negligently

false.

Marcill said to the princes of his day: "Never swear at all, neither to be believed, nor to be feared. You will be believed and respected soon enough without consenting to use oaths, those feeble aids, monsters which impiety and lying have produced."

Let us abolish then these appeals to superstition and conscience and punish the infraction of our duties toward our fellow men, as sins and offences against society.

Let not the State attempt to interfere with the relation of man to God.

Let not the State attempt to interfere with the relation of man to God.

Let false testimony, and not the infraction of an oath, be the crime. In this way the ends of justice and Christianity will be the better subserved.

"Truth is mighty, and will prevail."

As an illustration of the fact that the abolition of the oath, would not tend to increase false witness.

the oath would not tend to increase false witness may be taken the case of the Quakers, who refuse to swear at all, and whose treaties with the Indians, although the only ones not confirmed by an oath, are, it is claimed, the only treaties that were never are, it is claimed, violated.

Therefore since the natural, the social, the penal, and the religious influence, are not strengthened the administration of the oath, it is inutile a

the administration of the oath, it is muthe and unnecessary.

The vigorous old writer, Jeremy Bentham, employs language in respect to this that seems almost irreverent, but which he uttered no doubt in the most respectful manner. The modern oath makes "man the legislator and judge, God the sheriff and executioner, man the despot, God his slave."

In connection with this article, we find a very

interesting history of oaths, which is as follows

We find records of the administration of oaths in

the Old Testament. Demosthenes swore a solemn oath by the dead of Marathon. The Athenians were accustomed to swear by their fathers' heads.

Grotius says in his work De jure belli et pacis: "Apud omnes populos, et ab omni ævo, circa pollicitationes, promissa et contractus, maxima semper vis fuit juris jurandi."

To ornir gente forme a lettre suthers. Cle

To again quote from a Latin author: Cicero also lends his testimony to the utility of oaths in his day and generation by writing: "Nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores arctius esse voluerunt."

Our Saviour in effect took a judicial oath when Caiaphas, having said unto him: "I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God:" without objection he made

The oaths of the ancient Athenians and of Demosthenes have been referred to. There are numerous examples of kings swearing by their sceptres. Some have held only one particular form of oath binding, as Louis XI., who only considered himself bound when he swore by the golden image upon the hilt of his sword. The favorite oath of Louis XII. was "Le diable m' emporte." Charles VIII. swore "par le jour Dieu." while Francis I. bound his contracts with the dignified oath of "La foi de gentilhomme." The oaths of the ancient Athenians and of Demosntilhom

Thus in form and character oaths have varied Thus in form and character oaths have varied from the delicate form of the oath of the boyish Rosalind, who swore "by my troth, and in good earnest, and so God mend me, and all pretty oaths that are not dangerous;" to the terrible form of the oath that is to-day so frequently administered in an irreverent and flippant manner, "So help me God." The expression "So help me God." has been traced by some writers to the Roman oath, "Ita me adjuvet Deus," or the French, "Ce n' ait Diex." Others have claimed for it, as well as for the Italian and French oaths above referred to, a Teutonic derivation.

In the Scandinavian saga of Ulfliot, of the date of 925, we find the following oath: "Name I to witness that I take oath by the mighty law oath, so help me Frey, and Niördh, and Almighty Thor, as I shall this suit follow or defend or witness bear, or verdict or doom as I wit, rightest and soothest, and most lawfully." From this a Scandinavian derivation is claimed for the phrase. Whotever may have tion is claimed for the phrase. Whatever may have been its origin, this we know: that it was in very early use in England, and in form hardly different

early use in England, and in form hardly different from the form in which it is to-day administered. What does this signify, if it signifies anything? "So help me God!" Some have held that it is only a prayer to the Deity that He will assist the witness or jurator in speaking the truth. This explanation hardly seems adequate.

The idea and general theory of an oath is that the attention of the one thus swearing is called to his allegiance to the Deity, and to the fact that He will visit the perjurer with dire punishment in the after life; and "So help me God" is then a prayer that the jurator makes that, if he speaks not the truth, it is his desire that Almighty God may condemn him to eternal misery. It is a species of contract into which he forces his Maker.

If we adopt the theological distinction between a venial and mortal sin this exclamation is the announcement of belief on the part of the witness that perjury is a mortal sin. Such is the awful meaning of this phrase. How then is it employed? In the

perjury is a mortal sin. Such is the awful meaning of this phrase. How then is it employed? In the solemn manner in which it was intended to be ad-ministered? How many men, even among Christians, stop and consider the terrible import of this

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have issued a third volume, which completes the series of "Personal Traits of British Authors," edited by Edward T. Mason. This volume includes a series of extracts from different authorities, setting forth the personal characteristics of Hood, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, and Thackers, It was the original intention to include in the series Thomas Carlyle and George Ellot, but the available material concerning one was too recent and concerning the other too scanty to warrant the attempt. We have received from Silas Farmer and Co. of Detroit, Mich., a handsome quarto volume of over one thousand pages, entitled "The History of Detroit and Michigan, or the Metropolis Illustrated: a chronological cyclopædia of the past and present, including a full record of the territorial days in Michigan and the annals of Wayne County," by Silas Farmer, city historiographer, "native here and to the manor born." This last is, by the way, a misquotation from Shakespeare's "native here, and to the manner born" (Hamiet, act., so. 4), which ought not to disfigure the title page of so handsome

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a volume. As this country grows in years, population, and wealth, such records as this grow increasingly valuable. It is very complete, and is very fully illustrated with reproductions of scenes of local or historical interest, including churches, public buildings, private residences, business houses, etc. A chronology of Detroit and a very complete index are added to the volume. From the record of the origin of street names we find that the following do honor to officers of our Army, some of whom have been at one time or another stationed in Detroit or otherwise associated with its history, viz. Brady (General Hugh); Brevoort (Major H. B.); Baker (Colonel Daniel); Citiz (General H. B.); Custer (General G. A.); Dearborn (Gen. Henry); Grant; Howard (Col. Joshua); Macomb; McClellan; St. Clair; Stanton (Gen. Henry); Townsend (Gen. E. D.); Wayne (Gen. Anthony), and Washington. Included in the volume is a history of Fort Wayne, with a list of the French, English, and American officers in command of Detroit since M. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac took command in 1791. With this we have an illustration of the officers' quarters at Fort Wayne. The command at Detroit in 1791 was held by Colonel England, of the English Army, of whom the following anecdote is told: "This gentleman was remarkable for his immense height and enormous quantity of flesh. After his return from America, the waggish Prince of Wales, who was himself no pigmy, became desirous of seeing him. Colonel England was one day pointed out to him, by Sheridan, as he was in the act of dismounting from his horse. The Prince regarded him with turning to Sheridan, said with a laugh: 'Colonel England, hey? You should have said Great Britain, by....'"

Mr. Alfred H. Guernsey, who for a number of years was editor of Harper's Magazine, and later one of the office editors of Appleton's Cyclopedia, is now associated with The Library Magazine, John B. Alden, publisher, New York. An article from his pen in the February number on "Constitution and Migration of our Population" is a good example of how a skilful writer can transform the dry pages of a census report, and make them brilliant with interest and instruction. Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., writes in the March number of the magazine on the question of "Secret or Open Sessions of the Senate." With the possible exception of Bancroft, no writer on American historical topics stands higher as an authority, or wields a more graceful pen, and what he has to say upon a subject of such interest and importance will deservedly attract attention.

Mrs. Custer, widow of General Custer, U. S. A., is

Mrs. Custer, widow of General Custer, U. S. A., is the author of a work to be published by Harper and Brothers entitled "Boot and Saddle," descriptive of her life and adventures on the plains while accom-panying her husband.

her life and adventures on the plains while accompanying her husband.

A valuable work has recently been published in French, at Christiania, in Norway, its subject being the "Functionnement de la Justice Militaire dans les differents Etats de l'Europe." Its author is M. J. Grau, "auditeur de brigade," a functionary with duties similar to those of our judge advocates. The first part, which was published a year ago, reviews the administration of military justice in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Belgium, Holland, France and England. The second part, which has just appeared, includes Germany, Wurtemberg. Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Each of these parts forms a volume of two hundred pages, octavo. The author, who shows himself to be a well-informed and able lawyer, analyzes with precision the different systems of military administrations, and illustrates their application by examples; thus enabling his readers to judge for themselves of the relative value. The work includes the application of military justice to the navies of these several countries. In nearly all of the countries named are found tribunals of honor to which oncern the honor of the corps to which they belong, the rules governing these courts differing but little in the several countries.

Messrs. Gee. H. Buchanan and Co., of Philadel

Messrs. Geo. H. Buchanan and Co., of Philadel phia, publish in neat pamphlet form an admirable little work upon punctuation, called "Stops, or Hew to Punctuate," by Paul Allardyce. An apt quotation from Chaucer on the title page will remind writers of the propriety of keeping so excellent a monitor within their reach:

For a reader that pointeth III.

A good sentence oft may spill.

The same firm republish in the same form a pleasant poem by Mrs. E. H. I. Cleveland, written some years ago and always popular, called "No Sect in Heaven."

And concerning the road they could never agree, The old or the new way, which it could be; Nor ever a moment paused to think That both would lead to the river's brink.

The old or the new way, which is boundary. Nor ever a moment baused to think That both would lead to the river's brink.

Side by side, for the way was one, The toilsome journey of life was done, And Priest and Quaker, and all who died, Came out alike on the other side.

Messrs. Estes and Laureat, of Boston, have published a new edition of the "Key to North American Birds," by Elliott Coues, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., mender of the National Academy of Sciences, etc., etc it contains a concise account of every species of living and fossil bird at present known from the continent north of the Mexican and United States boundary, inclusive of Greenland, revised to date, and entirely rewritten; with this description of native birds we have incorporated general ornithology, an outline of the structure and classification of birds, and field ornithology; a manual of collecting, preparing, and preserving birds being added. The reputation of Dr. Coues stands very high in this special department of investigation, and his work, which is an accepted authority, in its revised form has increased value to the students of ornithology. The Doctor is a close observer, as well as a critical student, and he has added very much to our knowledge of a subject which Alexander Wilson and Audubon did so much to popularize in this country, his professional training and scientific habit of mind giving him special advantages in this department. In mechanical execution the work is a credit to American enterprise, being admirable in typography

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Irving.—The battle at which mayor.

Hooker, U. S. A., was so severely wounded was Antietam,
Sept. 16, 17, 1882.

C. H. G.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., is the
present Superintendent of the Military Academy, West
Point, N. Y.

On a cluster "What officers composed the

Cartouche asks: "What officers composed the court which tried Gen. Swaim on the first set of charges, and which of them were challenged and relieved? Ans.—Generals Schofield, Terry, Rochester, Holabird, Murray and Newton; Colonels Smith, Andrews, Brooke, Bradley, Ayres, Otis and Black, members, and Major Gardiner, Judge Advocate. Generals Terry and Rochester were challenged, and challenge being sustained, they withdrew, leaving the court with eleven members.

B. asks: What is the pay of a sergeant, corporal and private in the Signal Corps? Ans.—Sergeant \$39 per month, corporal \$20, private (ist class) \$17, 2d class \$10, with customary increase for service.

B. How often are they paid? Ans.—Many of them once a month, some bi-monthly.

3. Do they understand telegraphy? Ans.—Possibly not all, but the great majority do.

all, but the great majority do.

Captain asks: Arms being at a right shoulder, a regiment in close column of divisions, the command is given "on 5th Division deploy column, four right march." The chief of the 5th Division cautions it to stand fast. The other divisions wheel by fours to right, and when the fourth has cleared the fifth the commandant gives the orders "fours left and halt," which brings the pieces of his men to a carry; now does he bring the pieces back to right shoulder or does he march on the line at a carry? Of cours' the same rule applies to all divisions in front of the fif. A.Ns.—The distance to be covered is so short that there is no necessity for bringing the divisions to right shoulder arms. They are brought up to the line at a carry.

M. H. A. asks: In the movement, "form double rank, fours right, double time march," the fours wheel to

M. H. A. asks: In the movement, "form double rank; fours right, double time, march," the fours wheel to the right in double time, and halt upon arriving at thirty-two inches from the four in advance. At the command "fours left march," does the company execute the command in double or quick time? A was.—Under a strict interpretation of the Tactics, the command double time should be repeated in giving the order for the wheel into line. The entire movement is divided in two distinct parts. On the completion of the first part, the whole command comes to a half and a new group of commands is necessary to again put the company into motion. The question is rather fine, and no doubthere are people who look at the matter in the opposite way; but it is our opinion that especially in a competition drill, the way indicated here is the safest. Look carefully at par. 5 of the Tactics.

C. W. T.—Information as to standing for non-

C. W. T.—Information as to standing for non mmissioned staff positions can only be obtained through

official channels.

J. H. B.—There is no special form of examination for the position of Army school-teacher. For the Signal Service you require to have a fair English education, some knowledge of telegraphy, etc.

Old Sojer.—Regulations are now in course of preparation at the A. G. O. which will give full information as to how enlisted men on the retired list shall draw their monthly pay and allowances. When issued you will find them published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOHNAL.

them published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOHRMAI.

S. S.—The regulation on the subject (par. 258

A. R. 1881) is plain. It says; "Ordnance sergeants are appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served five years in the line, three of which shall have been in the grade of non-commissioned officers." Therefore, only a sergeant with necessary service can originally make application for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, but it does not always follow that he may still be a sergeant when he gets the appointment. We know of one case where a sergeant applied, soon afterwards was reduced, and in a few years rose to corporal, and while serving in that grade received his appointment.

poral, and while serving in that grade received his appointment.

Tactics asks: 1. A battalion being broken into column of companies, right in front, is put in motion and direction changed by "Head of column to the left." When half the battalion has changed direction it is desired to form line by two movements—1. "Left into line, wheel." 2. "Rear companies." What?!!! Ans.—No line can be formed to the left with the battalion in such a shape and there is therefore no necessity of discussing it. If you were a close student of tactics you would know that there is no such command in battalion drill as "Head of column to the left."

2. Are the U. S. Military authorities revising the present Infantry Tactics, and, if so, is the work nearly finished? Ans.—There are numerous individuals working up new systems of tactics on their own responsibility, but there is no official board at present engaged in the matter.

A correspondent asks: 1. The rear rank of a company alming left oblique, at the command recover, are the pieces and foot brought back at the same time, or is the foot brought back at the same time.

2. A company has been formed correctly and drilled for some time by the captain. The captain then commands sergeant to dismiss the company. At this time the company is facing its original rear—or left in front—should the sorgeant face the men about or dismiss them as they were turned over by the captain? Ans.—Hefore being dismissed any command should be brought back to the position in which it was formed.

T. H. A. asks the name of the first battle of the

which it was formed.

T. H. A. asks the name of the first battle of the Landerican War. Ans.—It is difficult to draw the distinction between battles and skirmishes, especially in the early days of the War. The first shot was that fired Jan. 9, 1861, into the Steamer Star of the West carrying supplies and troops to Fort Sumter, bearing the flag of the United States. Aside from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12 and 13, 1861, the first action was that by our troops under McClellan at Phillippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861; the first battle that of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

A correspondent asks as to the settlement of the Naval longwrite claims, savine: "Some time since you

A correspondent asks as to the settlement of the Naval longevity claims, saying: "Some time since you said that the claims were being settled, as the Secretary had withdrawn his objections and had signed requisitions for the money. Since that time I have carefully studied every number of the JOURNAL, but failed to find outanything more. What troubles me is, that in another issue of the JOURNAL you said the longevity claims of the Navy for which there are available funds have to be put aside temporarily to give way for the mileage claims to be put before Congress before adjournment. Now the upshot is that longevity claims perior claims) required an appropriation which they did not get, and the mileage claims (later claims) did get one, I do not see how that is; the longevity claims being first have to wait for next Congress to make an appropriation when the mileage claims being last are to be paid. Ans.—
The 2d Comptroller states that he is settling these claims as possible. All those which have accrued since 1874 can be paid as soon as passed upon. Those prior to that date will have to be reported to Congress.

L. G. R. asks: What has ever become of that new

L. G. R. asks: What has ever become of that new schedule of rations decided on by the committee headed by Admiral English. Whatever the result of their labors were it has never been acted on, and we have the same old hard tack and fat Western pork and salt beef we have had for the last forty years? AMS.—See Navy General Orders 333, Feb. 16, 1865, published in JOURNAL of March 14, page 651.

N. G. S. N. Y. asks: 1. There being two corporals detailed to habitually act as markers for a regiment of infantry, where are their proper posts when in column of companies on a street parade? Ans.—While tactics prescribe that at parades the two markers retire behind the color company, this cannot be applied to a street parade where the command is in column and where changes of direction become in order. On such occasions one marker should be in rear of the first and the other in rear of the last company.

2. Where are their posts in columns of fours? Ans.—In line of file closers of the first and last companies respectively. N. G. S. N. Y. asks: 1. There being two corporals

Anxious Inquirer asks: 1. When will the present Cadet at West Point for the 3d Dist. of Tennessee graduate and when will the next Cadet for same Dist. be appointed? Ans—1888. Nomination will be made in 1887.

ANS.—1893. Nomination will be made in 1897.

2d. Same of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. ANS.—1890.

Nomination will be made in same year.

"Sub Opium" asks: "Is my name on the list of approved applicants for Hospital Steward, if so, what number?" ANS.—Yes; No. 4.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

(From the United Service Gazette.)

THE BATTLE OF ABU-KLEA.

THE interesting letters of Mr. Burleigh, the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, throws additional light on the battle of Abu-Klea. It is clear that Sir Herbert Stewart's force had a very narrow escape from annihilation, and that a more desperate struggle has rarely taken place. The British square consisted of about 1,400 fighting men, and advanced in a two-deep formation. The enemy numbered about 10,000 or 12,000 men. About two and a half hours after commencing the advance about 4,000 or 5,000 men, écheloned in two lines, were caught sight of some four or five hundred yards from the left face of the square. They at once began to move towards us, with waving of banners, beating of tom-toms, and loud shouts. Their pace was at first but a smart walk, led by dervishes on horseback. The fire of the skirnishers, thrown out to a distance of 75 yards from the square, seemed to produce but little effect on them, and the entire left face—the square marshalled on some high ground to receive the onset—blazed at them without much better results. Very few of the Arabs fell, and their places were promptly filled up. When within 350 yards of the square, the Arabs quickened their pace to a run, making at first for the left front angle, but as they drew nearer the mass of them swung round and dashed at the left rear angle. Our skirmishers in front of the left face hastened in, closely pressed by the enemy, and the Gardner gun was transferred to the left rear angle, but before three rounds had been fired the cartridges jammed, and the gun was rendered temporarily useless. The enemy were now within 300 yards. It must be noted that they appear to have charged over ground with alternate swellings and depressions, thus baffling our aim to a certain extent. Our skirmishers, running in by twos and threes, had almost cleared the front of the left face, whose fire must up to that time have been hampered by their presence. At 150 yards a volley was poured into the rus

barely checked their run, leaped over their fallen brethren, and came charging straight into our ranks."

The square seems to have been driven bodily back about 100 yards, fighting hard. Then came a fierce and sudden surge; the heavies were thrown somewhat into confusion, and the left rear angle was bulged in, the Arabs sweeping over the Gardner gun, defended till death by the Naval Brigade. Terrible confusion prevailed for a few moments, but the tethered camels in the centre of the square broke the rush of the Arabs somewhat. What made matters worse was the fact that the hundreds of cartridges jammed fast after the first two or three shots. Our men kept backing inwards till a compact mass was formed round a circular mound. Being on higher ground, they were enabled to pour in a heavy fire. A young officer, too, whose name is not recorded, rallied some men towards the right rear of the square, and poured in a flanking fire on the enemy. For ten minutes this fierce struggle had lasted, when the Arabs began to melt away in gradually increasing groups, and a few volleys wound up the affair.

From the above it is evident that it is folly to set cavalry to do the work of infantry. They cannot be expected to be either handy with the bayonet or skilful in the use of the rifle. Neither is it reasonable, however brave they may be—and our cavalry are second to no men living in the matter of gallantry—to expect them to withstand a charge of savages on foot as well as infantry. At Abu Klea these facts were manifest. We learn that it was the heavies who were broken, that they made little use of the bayonet, and that their firing was ineffective.

A MAN WITH MANY MEDALS.

A MAN WITH MANY MEDALS.

The following from Morning Journal March 17 is quite apropos to the articles and criticisms that have appeared in the Army and Navy Journal lately on medal wearing by the National Guard:

"They say that republics are ungrateful," said an Englishman to an American friend at the theatre the other night, "but they do not seem to be niggard in conferring honors. That gentleman in the orchestra chair there is one of your distinguished generals, I presume," "Where?" asked the American.

"There, that gentleman whose breast is covered with medals. Who is he? Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or """ "Pshaw! That's no General."

"Pahaw! That's no General."

"He's no military man. He's a champion roller skater and club-swinger." "Boston Courter.

So FAR as ascertained, there are but few non-commissioned officers this year to be examined for promotion to Second Lieutenant.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery was to be held on Wednesday evening of this week, and the fol-lowing, candidates balloted for: Lieut. A. J. Holmes, U. S. V.; Capt. P. F. Harvey, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.; Gen. Ellis Spear, U. S. V., and Surgeon M. L. Ruth, U. S. N. This commandery now numbers Sit members.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CROSS OF HONOR.

"Once a Seventh Regiment man always a Seventh Regiment man." If the truth of this statement which has become proverbial among National Guardsmen did stand in need of verification, the occasion in the armory on Wednesday, March 18, settled all doubts about the matter. Men who have received their first lessons in the profession of arms under the banner of the Seventh N. Y. are scattered over the country from the Gulf to Canada and from Maine to California engaged in all the various walks of life. The scientific professions, the mercantile world, the Regular Army, the Press—all number among them representatives of the time-honored organization the reputation of which is world-wide, and which may justly be regarded as the mother and the model of the entire citizen soldiery of the

country. Whoever has served uncer us colors points with satisfaction to such a connection; men who have gone forth and organized battalions in distant sections of the country never neglect an opportunity to point out their early relations with the New York Seventh, nor do they fail to give credit to the early training received in its ranks for any millimited to the early training received in its ranks for any millimited to the early training received in its ranks for any millimited to be one the peacesors of a simple bronze cross brought together Major Generals who won distinction in the field during the rebellion, regular officers who have become wedded to the profession officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of fifth prosade ways of the various professions, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of shown the prosade ways of the various professions, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment who move ations, and all were actuated by the same sentiments—pride in their common military cluma Mater.

The decoration which is known as the "Cross of Honor," consists of a military cross—with figure "1," a wreath of oak and laurel, and the words "Long and Faitful Service," with name of owner, dates of service, and the number of decoration on reverse it is medically and the following conditions govern its brillants, and the following conditions govern its award: First, members of the Regiment who have served 10 years or more therein; "Thirt, Members of the Regiment who have served 10 years or more therein; "Thirt, Members of the Regiment who have served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States is a success in various directions, and Colonel Emmons Clark who originated the idea has thereby given additional proof of his good judgment and assess of discharge from the United States service on account of disability to receive special consideration. The establishment of the cross of honor at once proved a success in various directions, and Colonel Emmons Clark

comfortably located, Brigadier Gen. Fitzgerald surprised Col. Clark by presenting to him, on behalf of the Board of officers, a casket containing the Cross in bronze, silver, gold and diamonds for faithful services. 'Col. Clark answered appropriately, and then introduced to those present Gen. Duryee and Excol. Bremner, the whole being effected with the usual accompaniment of cheers and skyrockets, and when this was over the affair lost its official character, and everybody made the best of the good things provided. Looking at the entire proceeding there is only one conclusion, and that is, that it was one of the best planned and executed affairs the Seventh has ever undertaken, and we congratulate them on their success. If the sentries posted around the hall had carried their muskets it would have increased the military effect. Company commanders should regulate the size of collars.

We give the official list of the active and exempt members to whom the Board of Officers has awarded the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service. The * indicates service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States during the war, 1861-1865. The names are arranged in the order of the number engraved upon the Cross in bronze, as awarded and presented:

Col. E Clark, Lt.-Col. G M Smith, *Maj. B Allison, Capts. Door A Pollard, W H Kipo, W C Casev, J C Abrams, H S

Col. E Clark, Lt.-Col. G M Smith, *Maj. B Allison, Capts. Jon A Pollard, W H Kipp, W C Casey, J C Abrams, H S teele, D Appleton, G B Rhoads, A W Conover and A

Mills.

Rev. S H Weston, Dr. IM Morris, Lieuts. F G Haight, J A Tackaberry, G A Jones, J W McDougall, W C Fisk, J E Schermerhorn, F Pawling, G W Rand, C H Covell, J F Long, J B Dewson, J E Ware, V W Voorhees, C T Dillingham, B J Smitt and C E Lydecker.

"Gener., A Shaler, "L Fitzgerald, "S Hamilton, "A Duryee, "E Jardine, "R Nugent, "J G Wright, C F Robbins and I'cl, W Hibbet."

"Generas A Shaler, "The Wright, of Wright, of Yee, "S Jardine, "R Nugent, "J G Wright, of Yee, "R Jardine, "R Nugent, "J G Wright, of Wright, of Wyokoff.

Col. W H Riblet.
Capts. E O Bird, G P Barrett, P Palmer, *H I Hayden and J Le Boutillier.
Lieuts. J P Burrell, W G Dominick, D Chauncey, Jr., Capt. D Ferry, Lieuts. H S Germond, E Earle, and T Wyckoff.
*Col. H D Hull, *Lieut. *Cols. L Catlin, *G A Bernard and *Major R King.
*Captains E Bernard, *D Miller, *W Sprague and *H C Ellis.
Sergeants P D Parista A V.

*Captains E Bernard, *D Miller, *W Sprague and *H C Ellia.

Sergeants P D Braisted, Jr., W B Coughtry, T Clark, Jr., D A Nesbitt, C E Snevlly, G W Chauncey, *H B Thomson, J B Holland, T E Rice, W A French, J P M Richards, J M Schuyler, W G Schuyler. W R Bostwick, W J Wilson, J W Coady and J D Ford.

*Corporals H N Bradstreet, *J B McIntyre, A L Wickert, B S Ferguson, G W Lewis, H S Backus, Sergeants E J Hyde, G Gregory, Privates W S Lent, E J Love, W M Morgan, G W Hasbrouck, J A Hunt, J G Bert, J A Murray, L G Frankau, H G McFaddin, *Corporal D M Doremus and Private H C Titus.

*Major J J Comstock, *Captains G V Weir, *A Shimmel, Lieut. F Kopper, Sergt. J McGreevey, *Major F K Smith, *Colonel W W Stephenson and *Lieut.-Colonel J L Brower.

*Captains W W Tracy, *R B Smith, *P R Chadwick, *H H Mott, Lieuts. R L Freeland, *J Neustaedten, *Capt. J D Schuller, *Lieuts. R W Weston, C B Bostwick and *Engineer F Eckel.

Sergeants W Hamel, G H Daily, *E J Olssen, H W Free-man, C Frey, C H Cadwell, A T Timpson, W H Hampton, Jr., C L Cozzens, H B Dominick, *J M Smith and J N Wright. Corporals G G Cowl. P. S. 200-11.

Corporals G G Cowl, E S Terhune, C W Kane, S J Chambers, F W Colwell, A Dominick F P Rossiter and J H Bar-tholomew.

Jr., C. I. Cozens, H. B. Dominics, "S. Sansas Wright."
Corporals G. G. Cowl, E. S. Terhune, C. W. Kane, S.J. Chambers, F. W. Colwell, A. Dominick F. P. Rossiter and J. H. Bartholomew.

"Privates H. C. Nichols, E. F. Weidenfeld, C. Gregory, E. J. Lowry, J. M. Steers, Jr., A. C. Martinez, W. Lipe, W. Hart, W. Peake, G. F. Dominick, J. Muir and J. F. Jolly,

"Major W. H. Corsa, "Capt. G. Tuthill, "Rev. J. T. Smith, "Captains J. B. Grant, "J. Wood, "Major J. H. Coster, "Lieuts. A. R. Barrett," H. B. Dyer, "Corporal F. A. McKay and "Sergt. J. B. Clapp.

"Major E. L. Halsted, "Capt. J. L. Little, "Lieuts. J. Miller," "W. O'Chapman," W. H. Vance and G. Kemble.

Sergeant W. B. Freeman, Private E. N. Ebbets and A.J. Smith. Colonels A. A. Bermener, D. S. Steele, "Lieuts. Col. S. Trues dell, Capt. J. W. Murray, Sergt. J. J. Coger, Private F. S. Joline, Sergt. C. Williamson, "L. L. Robbins, H. P. Carrington, A. Delafield, Corporals W. E. Turner and F. H. Pinkney.

"Generals J. J. Morrison, "J. MeNell, "Majors J. S. Casey, "C. E. Mears, "Lieut.-Col. S. W. McPherson, "Captains H. W. T. Mali, T. Barrington, "W. H. Romaine, "P. Cooper, "Lieuts. F. T. Peet, "S. M. Kellinger, "J. B. Stephenson, "A. V. B. Lockrow, "Sergt. P. B. Edgar, Corporal W. B. Leonard, Privates J. P. Lipe, G. D. Pond, Lieut, I. H. MaoBride and Sergt. F. N. Howland.

"Col. G. W. Stilwell, Private J. I. Brumley, "Gen. L. T. Barney, Major C. H. Meday, "Captains W. H. Paimer, "G. W. King," "Gen. J. Hendrickson, "Lieut, H. W. Hubbell, Jr., "Col. W. J. Denslow and Capt. W. A. Speaight.

"Sergt. G. W. Cowen, Privates T. H. Beeckman, "C. W. Chauncey and D. R. Andrews.

"Lieut.-Col. E. H. Little and "Lieut, G. K. Doughty, "Gen. S. R. N. Bowerman, "A. Rutherford, "Lt.-Col. H. G. Healy, "A. Belkmap, "S. W. Anderson, "A. S. Marshall, "R. W. Leonard, "Dr., "B. B. Tuthill, "Capts. C. H. Lyon, "L. A. Fish, "Lieuts. G. T. Cook, "W. Coven, "Capt. F. W. Houghton, "Majs. B. M. Wedenson, "G. A. Private W. R. Bergts. F. P. Marshall, "R. W. Leonard, "P. F. B. Boulet, "J. Duryee,

*J Cantrell.
Sergts. I Duryce, R F Ware, H Camerden, Jr., F McCoy. Sergt. G W Rosevelt, Jr., *W J Oliphant, *W E Starr, 'T G Thorne, T L Camerden, Corpls. J. F Campbell, W J Cassidy, E C Anderson, F J Evans, Privates S L H Ward, I W Lore, "Capt. J Plant, Privates E W Clarkson, W B Dick, G J Sorther.

Sontag.

"Lt.-Col. H L Pierson, Jr., Cols. W F Taylor, S O Ryder,
"C L Norton, Lieuts. C W Sy, J M Amory and 'N A Halsey.
"Gen. J E Duryee, Corpl. L A Hickok, Private 8 B Bostwick and 'Capt. M L M Peizotto.
"Gens. E L Viele, "J R O'Beirne, "G H McKibbin, "Colonel H S Chatfield, "Lt.-Cols. J W Powell, "W P Roome, "A Douglas, "Maj. R P Barry and 'Lt.-Col. G H Thorp.
Capts. F W Bacon, H B Turner, "H H Holbrook and "F M Kalley.

H S Chathens, 22.

Ina, 'Maj, R P Barry and 'Lt.-Col, G H Thorp.
Capts. F W Bacon, H B Turner, 'H H Holbrook and 'F M Kelley.
Sergts. W S Wilson, L L S Clearman, 'G B Thorne, G G Stow, J H Harrison, W H Terbune, Corpls. T Burgoyne, '8 A Beers, E A Hyde, Privates F Jacobson, 'C F Wisswell, G W Rodgers, C H Swords and J Kase, Jr.

"Gen. W H Browne, 'Col. W L Bramhall, 'Lt.-Col. C J Murphy, 'Maj, W H Wiley, Lieuts. S B Hyatt, H Bacon, 'F Robert, 'Master B S Weeks, Sergts. J L Beers, W. Poillon, 'Privates T S Timpson, F B Messenger and A Garrison.

"Gen. J A Foster, Corpl. J A Shaw, 'Paymr. W H Owen, 'Capts. A V Meeks, 'H B Brouner, Private W S Nellson, Corpl. W D S Hyer,

"Gens. H E Tremain, "G R Vernon, "E L Molineux, "Col. C R Coster, Lt.-Cols. W A Pond, J Price, "Maj, J. Lawrence, "Capta. J B Erhardt, "E C Kittle, "F A Silva, H. Leuta, J Walker, "E R Johnson, "J B Vose, B Parr, and H Everdell, Sergts, J H H Haws, C A Cappa, Privates E Kemp, 8 E Hiscox, T G Doremus, S E Warren, C S Wright and Corpl.

Sergts. J H H Haws, C A Cappa, Privates E Kemp, 8 E Hiscox, T C Doremus, S E Warren, C 8 Wright and Corpl. C M Baker.

Lt. P J Bogert, "Lt.-Cols. H M Porter, "F H Cowdrey, "Maj. W H Schieffelin, "Capt. J Oldershaw, "Gen. N B McLaughlin, Paymr. W Patten, "A. M. Mate J R Howell, "Lieuts. H O'N Ford and C J Day.

Sergts. W J Knight, T B Delano, H M Nesbit, Private J McLaren, Sergt. G T Mortimer, Lieut. J W Bogert, "Lt.-Col. A d'Orville, "Capt. R S Alcoke, "Lieuts. G B Butler Jr., and C R Willets.

The summary is as follows: Generals, 28: Field Officers, 8s.

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UK Willets.
The summary is as follows: Generals, 28; Field Officers, 68; Captains, 67; Lieutenants, 71; Non-Commissioned Officers, 118; Privates, 58; Surgeons, Chaplains, Paymasters, etc., 18. Whole number 49;

THE PROSPECT PARK MANCELLVRES

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

THE following comments on the Prospect Park manœuvres are not made in a hypercritical spirit and the defects spoken of have been possibly recog-nized by others.

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The pervading presence of the crowd on the entire field of manœuvre effectually prevented the successful execution of the plans as originally made. The police force was inefficient. A detail of one company from each regiment forming a cordon around the grounds, supplemented by the prompt arrest and confinement of some offenders by the mounted police, early in the day, might have prevented the capture of the park by the crowd.

The experience of the day emphasized the fact that it is impracticable for a full regiment to be kept well in hand without at least the field officers being mounted. Much less was it possible for the Brigade and Division Commanders, not being mounted, to be cognizant of what was transpiring on a field of manœuvre or buttle so diversified in its character; nor could they properly give direction to the action, with its rapid, kaleidescopic changes, unless the staff is mounted. Indeed, even the comparative rapid movement of a mounted staff officer is not sufficient, and, in more extended operations, the field telegraph and telephone will be needed.

The flanks of regiments were not infrequently separated much more than is allowable even for evolutions, i. c. twenty-four yards. The intervals for battle may be reduced according to tactics to six yards, and even that is more frequently omitted or lessened. Not alone were the intervals too great, but, at times, the continuity of the line was much broken, the regiments being echeloned. This withan enemy so close at hand was dangerous. It might easily have been possible to form a regiment in reserve, in column under cover of hillocks or smoke and make a break through the interval before a suitable formation could be made to resist the attack, as the distance between the combining lines was small.

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It is not probable that two lines of battle would engage continuously separated by a distance so slight as was the case of the two brigades. The positions successively taken by both sides were not always selected with a view of taking advantage fully of the character of the ground; this was of a nature to afford no small amount of cover both to the attack and defence. It should be remembered that it is no longer admissible, with modern arms, to openly approach the opposing line and calmly request the enemy to deliver their fire first. The skirmishers did not seem to have it sufficiently impressed upon them that the trees of the park might be advantageously used as a cover and that whilst a general alignment should be kept up, the mathematical alignment of drill and parade was not desired.

The artillery was used in a desultory manner. The character of the ground and that of the opposing lines during the day would have afforded fine opportunities for the artillery of either side to have taken up positions which would permit enflading the enemy's lines. The firing was, however, chiefly direct. It is not always practicable for the commanding officer of the forces to indicate the exact position and work of the artillery and much must be left to the judgment of the artillery chief. He must be prepared at all times to take the initiative and seize opportunities presenting themselves to make the most effective use of his arm. When, from the character of the ground or combat, the enemy's line is either decidedly concave or convex, or positions in prolongation of his flanks are attainable, an enflading fire will be possible and the chances of giving a destructive fire will be increased. It is understood, of course, that in the present instance, the guns not being horsed, rapid movement from one portion of the field to another was not practicable, and tinduals firing

NEW YORK.

The old 10th Company of the Seventh regiment held an informal reception at Delmonico's, on Friday evening, March 20. Nearly every active and inrge number of ex-members of the Company were present. The affair was an immense success, wit and champagne flowed in an endless stream—the whole forming a continuous round of enjoyment after the peculiar manner for which the Seventh regiment boys are famous. The company, under the management of Captain Lefterts, has once more resumed in the campang the crackjorganizations of the regiment. The committee, consisting of Captain Lefterts, Corpl. F. Van Lennip, J. Lowell Tappan, C. S. Van Rensse.

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laer and J. F. Slade, managed the affair in a manner highly satisfactory to all.

Under the direction of Colonel Rodney C. Ward, an election in the 23d regiment to fill the place made vacant by the recent resignation of the popular Major, Charles L. Fincke, resulted in the choice of excaptain Darius Ferry. Major-elect Ferry who was not prepared for the honor, has availed himself of the 16 days' grace allowed under the code to consider the matter.

Brigadier General E. O. Beers will inspect the 40th and 41st Companies March 24, the 29th and 38th companies on the 25th, the 39th on the 26th, and the 2d on March 27.

The 47th is under orders for drill at the armory on Friday, March 20 and 27th, in fatigue uniform. Company G, 71st regiment, on Sunday, March 15, performed the sad duty of attending the funeral of their late comrade, 1st Sergeant Jeremiah J. Mullins, who died March 13. The company were dressed in state uniform, white gloves and crape on left arm. The 6th athletic games jof the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will take place at the armory on Saturday evening April 4, at 8r. x. As customary the programme is an interesting one.

The Flushing Company (the 17th) will hold their annual athletic games at the armory on Tuesday, March 24. The programme includes tugs of war, 25 yds., ½ mile and 1 mile runs, one mile walk, bicycle races, roller skating, sack races, kicks and jumps, and the preparations have been made in an elaborate manner.

and the preparations have been made in an emborate manner.

The 3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, will be reviewed by Gen. E. L. Molineux at the 14th regiment armory on April 8. The proceeds will be turned over to the Emergency Fund of the G. A. R. Adjutant Henry D. Stanwood of the 23d, who recently resigned, is said to be a nephew of James G. Blaine.

Adjutant Henry D. Stanwood of the 23d, who recently resigned, is said to be a nephew of James G. Blaine.

A correspondent sends us the following: "Three of Captain Kipp's (Co. D., 7th regt.) reduced noncommissioned officers have been re-elected by the sterling members of Company D, Seventh regiment. Austin E. Allen passed the "Board" and received the warrant as 3d sergeant. Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., and Charles A. Hulse, Jr., again held their warrants as Sergeant and Corporal. The "Kippites" idd not fare so well, as L. A. Madden and A. Brintnall failed to pass the Board as corporals."

The committee of the 13th Regiment, appointed for the purpose, have nominated the following genetiemen for the vacancies at present existing in the field: Mr. Willoughby Powell to be lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Edward Fackner to be major.

At a recent street parads in New York there appeared certain armed organizations, known, we believe, as the Columbia Guards, whose officers wore the insignia of rank of National Guard officers, including shoulder bars, etc. As the organizations referred to do not belong to the National Guard and have no charter, their assumption of the regalia of State officers is illegal, and it is in the interest and for the honor of the National Guard to see that the public appearance of organizations of this kind be prevented in future.

The scores made by Co. F, 7th Regiment, in winning the "Abeel Trophy," March 5, which are the highest ever made in these contests, are as follows:

200 Yds. 500 Yds. Tot.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
D-4 70 C 72' - 2			
Pvt. F. S. Kennedy		5545555 - 34	65
Sergt. G. W. Munson	4454444-29	545555483	62
Pvt. W. P. Quentell	4444345-28	5555545 - 84	62
Corpl. W. A. Valentine.	3444544-28	5455554 - 33	61
Sergt. J. D. Ford	5445543-30	5353554 - 30	60
Pvt. C. W. Thom		3555454-31	60
Pvt. W. H. Macfarlane.	4454444-29	3545553-30	59
Capt. D. Appleton		5554453-31	59
Sergt. E. D. Appleton		5544554-32	59
Pvt. F. W. Budd	3453335 - 26	5455354-31	57
	007	010	004

The remaining companies scored as follows: Co. 6, 286, 315—601; I, 286, 313—599; K, 288, 306—594; A, 286, 308—594; B, 287, 298—585; H, 279, 287—566; C, 288, 271—559.

The best score on record was 600 made by Co. G. The sale of boxes for the reception to be given by Co. H, 22d Regiment, at the Lexington Avenue Opers House, on March 30, will be held in the company room on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. P. S. Gilmore, who is an honorary member of the company, will be present at the reception and lead the band in person. He promises some original music for the occasion. The display of uniforms in the military march promises to be unusually brilliant. as a large number of prominent military and naval officers have accepted invitations to be present. Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, lectured to the officers of the 12th Regiment on Wednesday, March 18, on explosives, etc.

The two papers to be delivered to the officers of the 2d Division on Saturday evening, March 21, by Brig.-Gen. Christensen and Surgeon Skeene, promise to be of more than usual interest.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Brownell has established a tactical school for the officers of the 4th Brigade under his own immediate direction.

Twelfth New York .- Col. J. H. Jones.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

The battalion drills in this regiment (March series) were continued at the armory Monday, March 8, Companies A, D, and K forming a battalion of four companies, twelve files front. Col. Jones was in command assisted by Major Riker, and ignoring even the usual steadying march in the column of fours, started off with a close column on first division right in front, followed by a deployment on fourth company faced to the rear. There was no lagging in these movements, and officers and men seemed to feel that they were out for work and not for ceremony or show. An advance in line preceded a march in column of fours left in front and the close column of companies on first company right in front was formed from the march, the deployment being on first company. A number of ployments and deployments were then made from the column of fours in the march, all prompt and fairly correct, when after wheeling into line from column of fours, a general alignment, simple as it is, proved the first quagmire for the battalion, and thanks to the two centre companies, the right and left were swamped. After the guides were established—and

by the way these guides are no better than their follows in other regiments, for when coming on the line, three of the four inverted their pieces and had to be corrected by their captains. Why are these sergeants os stupid? They can no doubt readily explain the difference between the movements, and repeat those requiring the inversion of the piece; but when on drill they actually lose their heads, and are as damb as oysters. The guides being finally established the Colonel ordered the dress. Of course this should have been simultaneous, but the captain of the color company (Lockwood) hesitated, and it was some seconds before he gave the order to dress. This prevented the right company (Capt. Herts) from moving promptly. The third company (Capt. Barnard) absolutely stood fast, while the left company on his right. This blunder of Capt. Lockwood's opens a point for National Guard discussion! This movement is a simultaneous one according to tactics! Now should the other companies have moved forward and dressed, before the color company was established? Like Brutus we pause for a reply! "Column of fours break from the right to march to the left," was next executed, and from the column of fours "on right into line" and commence firing was given. The first company, A, was correct, the second company, K, went into line in fair shape, but commenced fring without to be directed from the right or or right in the line. The captain ordered of "on right into line" and commence firing without loading. The fourth company finally got into position and also commenced fring without loading. The fourth company finally got into position and also commenced fring without loading. The fourth company of the proper of the drill. Yet it did not suit Col. Jones, for after a few volleys he ordered a faw, the guides being prompt to retire and the company volleys though somewhat too rapid, were steady and delivered with precision. From this line of battle, "Continue the march, companies right wheel" was executed. The outlet of the first sead

Companies F, H and I drilled on Thursday, March 12, and Cos. B, E and G on Friday, March 13.

Twenty-second New York-Col. Josiah Porter

Twenty-second New York—Col. Josiah Porter.
Colonel Porter, on Wednesday evening, March
11, had charge of a rattling drill of Companies A, D,
F and K, with 12 files front. The movements followed in rapid succession, the commands were
prompt and decisive, the space in the hall is limited
and cut up by three awkward pillars, and all this
gave the officers but little time for reflection while the
drill was going on. An officer whose faculties have
not been trained to prompt action at the word of
command finds himself sadly out of place at these
drills. The first order was form single rank
promptly obeyed, followed by a march around in
column of fours and a wheel into line for the purpose of ascertaining, with every man in view, the
status of the battalion in the manual. The result
was satisfactory on general principles, the execution
snappy, the tout ensemble good, but many individuals could be much improved by closer attention
during company drill. After the manual the battalion was formed in line in double rank and then
executed a number of advances in line and changes
of direction. The latter is a movement seldom
practiced, and when the Colonel undertook to
halt the battalion before the change of direction
was completed in order to establish a diagonal alignment it was found how entirely even the best company commanders and guides become non-plussed
when anything out of the ordinary rut is required
from them. The movement is simple, but it took at
least half a dozen repetitions before it could be
properly executed. The general guide opposite the
marching flank at first insisted upon placing himself
at a point which would have established a line perpendicular to the original one and it took repeated
explanations to induce him to take his position properly. The companies in dressing on the established
alignment appeared to be under the influence of a
magnetic attraction emanating from the walls.

time was wasted in rectification and re-dressing. The movement had to be repeated ad nauseum, and the officers engaged will hardly forget the lesson, so emphatically given. After this the drill became smoother and a number of ployments and deployments, changes by the right and left finals, marches in column of subdivisions with changes of direction, marches in company and division column, double column formations and deployments were executed in so prompt and clean a manner that the effects of the earlier defects became obliterated and when the whole was finished, there was room for but one verdict—a good drill. This remark includes the loadings and frings which formed the winding up portion of the whole.

The drill of the "crack battallon," Companies B and E, on the following evening was not up to the reputation and previous record of the force engaged. Col. Porter was in command, unassisted by any field officer, Lieut. Charlton acting as adjutant. The movements were similar to those of the evening before. Although the companies were all in charge of good officers, the majority of them had apparently gotten up in the morning on the wrong side—at least they were undecided in their movements and hardly able to follow the Colonel's pace, and the latter seemed not over pleased with the performance. The wheelings in battalion front were bad. The undividual movements of the men were vivacious and regular, but the fault was in their handling. A well performed movement was the passage of an obstacle by the 2d company, under Lieut. Thurston, who gave his commands with promptness, and was readily obeyed.

The drill on Friday evening, March 13 (Companies, and was readily obeyed.

The drill on Friday evening, march 13 (Companies, and was readily obeyed.

The drill on Friday evening in the prompt and decisive manner and firm commands of the Captain of Company G also made a superior showing to that of Company G also made a superior showing to that of Company H, who was undecided in his sections, whose commands were were sim

corresponding defects in all other respects was again verified on this occasion.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The initial exercises in the ceremony of mounting guard took place in the armory of the 8th on Monday evening, March 16, under superintendence of Adjutant J. O. Johnston, who certainly found his task to bring order out of choes not an easy one. It is a rare occurrence in the National Guard to see a correctly executed guard mount—for what reason we cannot tell. The ceremony certainly is simple and brief, but the matter is looked at as an affair of such immense difficulties that all who participate in it, as a rule, become nervous just when they are about going in, and lose their heads before they have fairly begun. As a rule, the officers participating on this occasion had studied the matter earnestly and honestly; still the general way of execution was such as to necessitate much explanation on the spot, which should properly be given in the Board of Officers' room, and which was entirely superfluous so far as the men were concerned. Yet to it was due all the success obtained on the occasion. One of the officers of the guard neglected at times to draw his sword when giving orders, another commanded "inspection" instead of "open boxes," one in handing back the pleces seized them by the barrel instead of at the small of the stock. The wheel into line by platoons during the first three attempts was the rock on which they all ship-wrecked. This likewise simple matter is another point of difficulty on which nine out of ten guard mountings, whether in armories or in camp, go to pleces. Where the difficulty lies nobody knows, but, as a rule, the second platoon wheels in rear of the first and a mass of confusion is the general result. The 8th that night did not stand alone so far as this point is concerned. Looking into the details, the remarkable unsteadiness of many of the men and the slovenly manual could not fall to impress the most casual observer. The formations, after a few attempts, were accom

both guards have formed line two presents are necessary, one as a mutual compliment between the two officers of the guard, and the second by each guard to its own officer of the day. This is also frequently disregarded, and was so on this occasion. A number of the errors pointed out were corrected on the spot and did not occur during the closing portion of the exercises, and we cite them as much for the purpose of general instruction as for criticism of this regiment. The energy developed by the supervision, and the good and earnest will to learn shown by all the other participants, were commendable, and met with quite satisfactory result. As a first attempt it was hardly fair to expect better work. While some of the non-commissioned officers may have been engaged in the same work in previous years, there is certainly a large number to whom the whole thing was new, and to prepare this class company commanders should institute theoretical classes. Under the decidedly gloomy and depressing surroundings, and with hardly room to turn a platoon, no first class work can be expected.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OXFORD, N. C., March 18, 1885.

In this, one of the most thriving little towns in North Carolina, has been organized, under the indomitable energy of Brig.-Gen. Taylor, of the North Carolina State Guard, a military company, to be known as the "Granville Grays," and which is officered as follows: W. A. Bobbitt, Captain; H. G. Cooper, 1st Lieut.; — Allen, 2d Lieut. The company received a few days since a full supply of arms and equipments of the regulation pattern, and are now devoting a good portion of the time towards perfecting themselves in the various company movements and the manual of arms. It is thought that by the time their uniforms arrive, the order for which is now in the hands of the Pettibone Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, the young gentlemen will be able to give a creditable parade. The company is composed of the very best material in the town, and appears to be taking a lively interest in drills, and under the excellent instruction of 1st Lieut. H. G. Cooper will in a short time rank among the first companies in the State.

An Ex-Regular.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

There is a bill now pending in the Michigan Legislature providing for the appointment by the Governor of ten cadets to the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake annually. The State is divided into districts, each one of which is entitled to a cadet. The appointment shall be made after competitive examination under direction of the superintendent of public instruction. An annual appropriation of \$4,000 is made for the support and tuition of the cadets. For eight years after graduation the cadet shall monthly report his address to the Adjutant-General and shall be ready to respond to a call of the Governor for assignment to duty. Non-compliance with orders shall subject the offender to trial by Court-martial. At the expiration of eight years the cadet shall be given a discharge. The advocates of the bill allege that thus poor children will have the advantages of an education and military training, and that there will always be a citizen soldiery competent to take command and drill troops if occasion should arise.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

expected that the supplementary estimates expenses already incurred in connection ie war in the Soudan will amount to about

£1,500,000.

It is stated by a Korti correspondent that the medical return of the total loss of the desert force from the time it left Korti to its return to Gakdul, in killed and disabled from sickness and wounds, shows a total of 30 officers and 450 men, a heavy percentage, indeed, for a force which did not much exceed 2,000 men.

killed and disabled from sickness and wounds, snows a total of 30 officers and 450 men, a heavy percentage, indeed, for a force which did not much exceed 2,000 men.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph gives the following description of the steamers that Gordon and his men performed such wonderful exploits with, and which Lord Charles Beresford and his gallant Bluejackets have since used with such admirable effect: "The four were about the size of large river steamers, and one was even smaller than a Thames steamboat. The hulls were all of iron. Their sides and the bridge between the paddle boxes were boarded up like a London street bill hoarding. In place of thin pine boards, however, there were heavy suntwood timbers, two or three inches thick, as impervious to rifle bullets as steel plates. In the forward part of each vessel a raised wooden fort had been built, the inside plated with old boiler iron. Projecting through a porthole, closed against bullets by an iron plate when necessary, was a short brass rifled gun, 4 in. bore, such as are used in the Egyptian Army. On the main deck another gun was also placed."

Zebehr Pasha, whom General Gordon trusted and wished to make Governor of the Soudon, has been arrested at Alexandria under charge of combining against the Khedive. Papers were captured from the Arabs, and compromising documents found at his residence, proving that he is in secret league with El Mahdi. He will be interned on the Island of Cyprus. Zebehr's son and three other persons were arrested at Cairo, and numerous papers were seized at their residences. Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, refuses to believe in the guilt of either Zebehr or his son.

The Indian native soldiers of the Sikh regiments, had their first engagement on Egyptian soli, March 9. A party of Osman Digma's Arabs made an attack on one of the British outposts in the neighborhood of Suakim, and the Sikhs were sent out in the open field to repel the attack. They were splendidly handled and they showed admirable c

high, loopholed for musketry-fire, each with suffi-cient accommodation for thirty men. These build-ings are built-proof, being cased with solid oak planking, and are intended to be used for the pro-tection of the railway-line and workmen on the Suakim-Berber Railway. A large number of hospi-tal-huts, 66 feet by 20 feet, fitted with verandahs, etc., are also being constructed.

A NEW FISH TORPEDO.

A NEW FISH TORPEDO.

An improved fish torpedo, designed and patented by Mr. R. Paulson, is very fully described in Engineering. It is claimed for it that it possesses several important advantages, one of the most important being an automatic steering arrangement, consisting of suitably balanced magnetic needles or compasses, which are connected with a small but powerful electric battery, a non-magnetic dial capable of being rotated, and carrying two insulated studs connected with the battery and also with electromagnets. These studs are adjusted before the torpedo is launched; and so long as the torpedo keeps a direct course, the steering compass remains at rest between the two studs. Should any deviation take place, contact with one or other of the studs and needle is made, and the circle between them and the electro-magnet completed, which, acting upon the steering arrangement, causes the torpedo to be brought back into the required direction. A second magnetic needle is also so placed, that should the torpedo come within the attraction of such a mass of metal as a modern ironclad, the attraction, instead of causing the torpedo to be steered away from such vessed, is utilized to steer it directly towards it. The motive power used may be compressed air, as heretofore, or it may be liquified carbonic acid, which is caused to force at a very high velocity a strong current of water by means of an injector; a turbine to rotate a screw propeller may also be used. The depth it travels below the surface is also self-regulating. The outer case is made of compressed paper. It is calculated that a torpedo 20 ft. long and 16 in. diameter may be made for less than £100, at the same time a speed of 20 knots an hour and a direct course may be maintained so long as the torpedo continues to run. We understand it has already been brought to the notice of the Admiralty.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND ORD

RUSSIAN NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND ORDNANCE.

THE St. Petersburg Admiralty has transmitted instructions to Nicolaieff to commence at once the
construction of ten torpedo cutters, to be completed
by the summer. A second torpedo ram of the type
sanctioned last autumn, the first of which is now
approaching completion, is ordered to be built on
the Neva. This is 127 ft. long, 11 ft. broad, and 14 ft.
deep, and steams at 19 knots. It is equipped with
Whitehead torpedoes and Nordenfelt guns, and provided with a ram. Both torpedo rams are intended
for the Black Sea, and will be despatched thither
before the end of next summer. Russia will then
have in the Black Sea two new torpedo rams and
ten torpedo cutters in excess of the twelve sea-going
torpedo boats of the Batoum, and subsequent types
added since 1882.

According to the Times very large orders have recently been given out by the Kussian Minister of
Marine for native-made steel ordnance. The Minister of Marine has commissioned the Oboukhoff Steel
Works, near St. Petersburg, to supply for the Navy
the following steel ordnance: Two 12-in. guns, four
11-in. guns for urret frigates, nine 9-in. guns for
monitors, seventeen 6-in. guns for the corvettes
Rynda, Vityaz, and Bobr. There are also to be six
9 pounders for the latter vessel, and eight smaller
weapons for the two former, besides two 2½-in. field
pleces for other vessels. Large orders have also been
given for ammunition. In past times Russia has
been an extensive purchaser of cannon from Essen,
but since the Russian Government acquired a large
interest in the Oboukhoff Works, cannon on the
Krupp system have been manufactured there.

The production of steel is receiving a good deal of
attention just now in Russia, and the whole of the
material for the cannon above mentioned is to be
made at the Government works at Briansk, where
the steel for the new ironclads Nicolaieff and Sebastoped will be produced. An ironclad, the Katrina
11., is now being built at Nicolaieff, and it is for her
that the two 12-in. gu

EUROPEAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

EUROPEAN AUTUMN MANGUVRES.

The following final arrangements have been made for the autumn manœuvres of the French Army: The 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th Corps, whose headquarters are at Lille, Amiens, Rouen and Limoges, will execute general manœuvres, extending over a period of three weeks, at the conclusion of which the two infantry divisions of the 3d Corps, which are now quartered in Paris and Rouen, will change garrisons, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 16th Corps will execute divisional manœuvres lasting a fortnight, while brigade manœuvres for thirteen days will be executed by the 4th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th Corps, and telegraph sections and the postal service will be attached to two or three of the corps as in time of war; the 4th and 5th Divisions of cavalry will manœuvre at the camp of Châlons for twelve days, each of them being accompanied by three mounted batteries, while all the brigades of cavalry will execute evolutions for a period of a week. Mountain manœuvres will be executed by the regiments quartered in towns near to the Vosges, the Aips and the Pyrenees, and several battalions are to be quartered in the Alps for three months, among them being three battalions of Chasseurs and four batteries of artillery.

Extensive operations, according to an Imperial order which appears in the Armee-Verordnungsblatt, will be carried on next autumn by three German anny corps. The 14th Corps (Baden) will have large autumn exercises with review and corps manœuvres against a masked enemy, as well as field manœuvres

lasting three days, before the Emperor. In the 3d and 10th Army Corps cavalry movements in brigades and divisions lasting nine days will take place.

THE FRENCH IN FORMOSA.

THE FRENCH IN FORMOSA.

The following description of the miserable plight of the French forces in Formosa is from a letter in the Moniteur Universel: "Since Oct. 2 we occupy the old Chinese forts, hastily constructed to oppose the attack of Admiral Lespès in the previous August. Here we are opposed to the violent rains and bitter blasts of the northeast monsoon, perched upon hills four and five hundred feet high, badly clithed, worse nourished, freezing with cold, and happy to escape with rheumatism when we do not perish of cholera and typhoid fever. . . Five per cent. are dead of climatic diseases; 5 per cent. have been sent hack invalided to France; 10 per cent. are in hospital, and another 10 per cent. ought to be in hospital if there were any accommodation in the ambulances or any supply of medical attendance to meet the wants of this number. . . The Chinese, emboldened by our inaction, come to insult us in our lines, plant their flags within 400 yards of us, fire upon any of our men who show themselves, and hold us in a close blockade. Yes, we are blockaded in Kelung, while our navy is blockading Formosa."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Kieler Tageblatt understands that the 31st Thuringian Regiment at Altona will shortly be armed experimentally with repeating rifies. The magazine is to hold nine cartridges, and by a simple arrangement the rifle can be used as an ordinary breech-loader.

arrangement the rifle can be used as an ordinary breech-loader.

The Queen has given orders to Mr. Boehm to execute a bust of Gen. Gordon, which will be placed in the corridor at Windsor Castle.

Accordor at Windsor Castle.

Accordor to the Petersburgskie Wedomosti, the Russian War Office proposes to set aside a sum of £38,643 during the current year for expenses in connection with balloons and carrier pigeons.

In ship-building for the British Navy, there was spent an annual average for ten years, commencing with 1864-5, \$6,577,510, and for the nine years succeeding, ending with 1883-4, \$9,689,010. The highest expenditure was in 1877-8, when £14,612,210 was spent, the expenditure for 1883-4 being \$9,650,450.

The English Government has ordered three 110-ton guns. One is to be delivered in October next, another in January, and the third in April, 1886. The price per gun is £19,500; the weight of the projectile is 1800lb, the charge is 900lb. of cocoa powder; the muzzle velocity is 2020ft, per second; the maximum powder pressure is 17 tons per square inch. It must be understood that the velocity and pressure are only estimated, although they are based on the experience gained with the Italian guns.

The Czar of Russia is alleged to have said recently, decided an informal talk with several diplomats, at

The Czar of Russia is alleged to have said recently, during an informal talk with several diplomats, at an imperial levée: "I cannot conceive that any but the whidest dreamers could think that I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained, and will be attained, but it will be by the gradual power of civilization, and not by force."

gradual power of civilization, and not by force."

G. W. S., the London correspondent of the New York Tribane, telegraphs: "The possibility of war encourages the Pall Mall Gazette to start a fresh scare about the Navy. The writer alleges that the fleet is insufficient even for peace purposes, and that no preparations are made, no plans matured, for war; and that the Admiralty are a set of blockheads who will probably hang themselves, or be hanged, if war occurs. Sir Edward Reed continues his attacks upon the Admiralty from his own point of view, which that rival reformer, the Pall Mall Gazette, derides. The Ministry in the meantime stiffes debate, the Admiralty dawdles over contracts, and not a keel is laid nor a shilling spent out of the millions voted."

A NOTICE has been issued that the English War

A NOTICE has been issued that the English War Office is prepared to accept the services of a limited number of officers belonging to the Militia and Re-serve of Officers for temporary service with the De-partments of the Army.

serve of Officers for temporary service with the Departments of the Army.

The new German fast cruiser corvette Alexandrine, lately launched at Kiel, is constructed of iron and steel throughout; her iron skin having a double teak planking, sheathed with copper. Her displacement is 2,370 tons; her length between perpendiculars, 63 metres (237 ft.) breadth of beam, 12.5 metres (41 ft.); draught of water when fully equipped, 5 metres, (16½ ft.) forward, 55 metres (18 ft.) aft. The stern-post and rudder-post are of bronze. Cross bulkheads divide the vessel into eight watertight compartments, the two largestones of which contain the engines and boilers. The corvette will be fitted with two independent compound engines, placed side by side in the direction of the keel, and capable of developing together 2,400 horse-power. Steam will be supplied to each of the two engines by four cylindrical boilers, placed in two separate boiler rooms. It is estimated that her engines will propel the vessel at a speed of between 14 and 15 knots an hour. Her screw may be lifted, and, being bark rigged, the corvette will be able to proceed under sail. The Alexandrine is to receive an armament of ten 10-5 centimetre (4.1-in.) guns, a bow and a stern gun, four revolving guns, and a torpedo-launching apparatus.

The departure of 2,500 Foot Guards from London has thrown heavy duty upon those left behind and

apparatus.

The departure of 2,500 Foot Guards from London has thrown heavy duty upon those left behind and part of this duty is the useless guarding of Her Majesty's Opera House in the Haymarket, now occupied by a negro minstrel troupe, and Drury Lane, at present the home of pantomine.

The Poonah with 750 invalids was allowed to leave Cork Harbor with a cracked main shaft.

Cork Harbor with a cracked main shaft.

In the British Parliament Mr. Brand, replying to Mr. Carbutt, said that the Ordnance Department had not yet received the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the bursting of the 6-inch gun on board Her Majesty's ship Active. Mr. Carbutt asked were the Government continuing to make these 6-inch guns exactly on the same principle as the one that had burst. Mr. Brand replied in the negative, and stated that it had been decided to strengthen the guns.

The standing arms of Learn consists of 40.000 men.

THE standing army of Japan consists of 40,000 men, be reserve of 80,000, and the landwehr, or territor-

ial reserve, of 150,000. All these troops are dressed and equipped in European fashion, and they are at present partly armed with Remingtons and partly with Sniders. A new rifle, however, the invention of a Japanese Colonel, will shortly be ready for issue. The London News says: "It combines the merits of the Gras, the Chassepot, and the Matiser systems, and the English officers who have tested it speak highly both of its principle and of its workmanship. In Japan service is obligatory."

The Archives des Médecine Militaire give the following particulars as to the health of the French troops in Tonquin for the last six months of the past year. The average strength of the force during that period was 7,600, and out of this number 376 died; \$2 of wounds received while fighting, 77 of typhoid fever, 73 of intermittent fever, 60 of dysentery, 43 of sunstroke, 17 from accidents, 15 of organic complaints, and 8 of suicide. The sanitary condition of the troops was good in the spring, there being only 3 per cent. of the men in hospital; but it rapidly ohanged for the worse, reaching 10 per cent. in July, but declining again to 6 per cent. in December. The number of deaths for the whole year is stated to have been 48 per 1,000.

The decision arrived at in 1878 to re-arm the Swedish and Norwegian field batteries with 84 c. m.

number of men on the regimental establishments of the army and auxiliary forces and of the reserves:

Effectives, all Ranks, Jan 1, 1885. Establishments, all Ranks, 129,831

115,192 11,488 215,015

518,508 58,826

Regular forces, (regimental) home and colonial......131,769

Total home and colonial establishments......592,175 Regular forces (regimental) on Indian establishment.. 61,597

Total......653,772

A MOTHER OF HEROES.

but declining again to 6 per cent, in December. The number of deaths for the whole year is stated to have been 48 per 1,000.

The decision arrived at in 1878 to re-arm the Swedish and Norwegian field batteries with 84 c. m. Krupp guns has already led to fifteen batteries being suppled with the new guns, and four more batteries will shortly receive their new equipment. Hitherto these guns have been purchased from Krupp, but suitable plant has now been erected by the Bosors-Gullspang firm, which will enable the rest of the guns to be made in the kingdom. This firm is stated to have succeeded perfectly in producing a suitable steel for the guns, and the breech arrangements will also be made in Sweden by the Motals, Bergsund, and the Atlas firms.

In the course of a lecture on the naval warfare of the future, given before the Balloon Society at the Westminster Aquarium, London, England, recently, Mr. Middleton described a new form of torpedobot, invented by him of the cigar shape, not unlike the Whitehead torpedo. Its peculiarity was, he said, its power of carrying men below water. The bost could be propelled with funnels without either steam or electricity, and the "conning tower" is above water. When within gunshot of an enemy's ironciad it could be sunk to any distance below the surface, and, guided by the electric light, could be brought within thirty yards or less of the ironclad, at which range a percussion shell, fired from the submarine boat, could knock a hole of several feet in the ironclad, too large for any pump to remedy, and sufficient to sink it.

The British Army estimates for 1885-6 amount to Eff. 23,900, 100. The following tables gives the

CHINESE VESSELS DESTROYED.

CHINESE VESSELS DESTROYED.

The Journal des Débats states that the following twelve Chinese vessels, carrying 1,672 men and 89 guns, have been destroyed since the commencement of hostilities in the river Min and at Sheifoo: 1st, the frigate Yu-Yuen, 3,400 tons, with a crew of 600, armed with two 12-inch guns, speed twelve knots, sunk at Sheifoo by a torpedo-boat; 2d, the cruiser Yang-Won, 1,600 tons, with a crew of 250, armed with one Whitworth and twelve smaller guns, speed thirteen knots, sunk at Foutchu by torpedo-boat No. 46; 3d, 4th, and 5th, the Fu-Pu, the Fet-Yune, and the Tsi-An, 1,250 tons each, with crews of 150 men, armed with seven six-inch guns, speed ten knots, sunk at Foutchu; 6th, 7th, and 8th, the Yong-Po, the Tchu-Hang, and the Tcheng-King, 1,400 tons each, with crews of 160 men each, armed with five six-inch guns, speed ten knots, the two former destroyed at Foutchu, the third sunk by a torpedo-boat at Sheifoo; 9th, the gunboat Tchen-Wei, 600 tons, with a crew of 70, armed with six five-inch and six-inch guns, speed nine knots, destroyed at Foutchu; 10th, the gunboat Fu-Ting, 500 tons, with a crew of 70, armed with our five-inch guns, speed nine knots, destroyed at Foutchu; 10th, the gunboat Fu-Ting, 500 tons, with a crew of 70, armed with our five-inch guns, speed nine knots, destroyed at Foutchu; 11th, the gunboat Fu-Ting, 500 tons, with a crew of 70, armed with our five-inch guns, speed nine knots, destroyed at Foutchu; 12th, the gunboat Fu-Sheng, 300 tons, with a crew of 30, armed with one ten-inch gun and two mitrailleuses, speed ten knots, sunk at Foutchu.

After the recent naval engagement at Ning-Po, the Chinese seamen deserted their ships in large

After the recent naval engagement at Ning-Po, the Chinese seamen deserted their ships in large numbers.

(From an Interview in the Paris Matin.) DE LESSEPS ON THE SOUDAN.

DE LESSEPS ON THE SOUDAN.

I HAVE repeatedly warned the English that to send an expedition to the Soudan was to send soldiers to certain death. As for ancient Nubia, or Ethiopia, it is a country in which, as if in a sea, whole armies of conquerors have been engulfed. Cambyses left 100,000 men on the desert, and he was only too glad to return home with a handful of followers. The son of Mehemet Ali was burned in his camp, with his army. To attempt to conquer the Soudan by force is a dream. It is quite possible to give laws to and to govern these intelligent, heroreally brave races. In order to reach Khartoum, whatever the route taken, one must cross deserts in which there is absolutely no water. An army whether going or returning will always be an easy prey to the warlike populations of Nubia. These can turn on the enemy as many as 100,000 fighting men for whom death is only a secondary consideration, and who would be scoffed at by the women if



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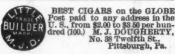
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they returned to their villages without having avenged the deaths of their companions. The longer the struggle is continued against the Soudan the more difficult will be the effecting of a settlement. Two years ago it would have been easy to negotiate; now it is difficult, the animosity of these fanatical soldiers having been roused.

(From the London Engineer.)

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THE magnificent canal system possessed by Russia is not generally known. All the great rivers are interlaced by spacious artificial waterways, the magnitude of which may be estimated by the fact that several thousand barges, many of them of more than 1,000 tons capacity, make their way every naviation season from the Volga to the Neva. The cost of maintaining the waterways in a good condition is by no means small, and every year a special sum is usually allotted for improvements. This year the amount will be 2,224,000 roubles, or 225,000. sterling. Of this, 67,000. is to be expended in constructing canals connected with the rivers Vitigra and Koyji. 15,600. in improving the River Vitigra itself, 23,000. in improving the River Volga, 21,500. in rectifying the course of the River Pripet, 20,000. in improving the River Dniester, 12,000. in improving the River Visuals close to the Austrian frontier, and 22,000. in surveying various parts of Russia for new canals. Three years ago General Tchernayeff, then Governor-General of Turkestan, reported to the home authorities that the communications of Central Asia might be considerably improved by the appointment of a well-boring corps to open up wells along the roads in the provinces ill-provided with water. He pointed out that many districts in Central Asia bore wrongly a bad reputation as "waterless;" as-

serting that they were simply "well-less," and affirming that if wells were sunk in different directions the supply would prove amply sufficient for the wants of the country. His recommenpation was acted upon, and since then Government engineers have been busily engaged sinking artesian wells. According to a telegram from Tashkent this week one has just been completed in the "Hungry Steppe" between Tchinhaz and Djazak, 434 ft. deep. The water, on being struck, rose to within 50 ft. of the surface, the usual depth of wells in the steppe, from which it will be pumped by a small wind-propelled apparatus.

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MARRIED.

BRAINARD-MUNBOE.-At Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1885,

Ensign Frederick R. Brainard, U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary A. Munroe.

SAUNDERS—CRAM.—At Bombay, Jan. 31, ARTHUR MOR-RELL SAUNDERS, Manager Madras Railway, to Francis Weyners, widow of the late Major George C. Cram, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

DIED.

Lewis.—At Fort Omaha, Neb., March 5, 1888, Mary Barrow, second daughter of Amelia G. and Post Chaplain John Yaughan Lewis, D. D., at. 15 years and 5 mos. Burial at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., March 9, "Who are these, in bright array— This innumerable throng?"

DE COMEAU.—At his residence, near Fort Wadsworth, 8ta. en Island, N. Y., March 18, LOUIS DE COMEAU, in his 78th

year.

NEILL—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, Brevet Brigadier
General Thomas Hewson Neill, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, in the 56th year of his age.

SCHWENK.—At Lewisburg, Pa., March 10, of heart disease,
ABRAHAM SCHWENK, father of General S. K. Schwenk, U. S.
Army, retired, and Lieutenant M. K. Schwenk, U. S. Navy,
SEAGER.—At Aiken, S. C., March 15, Mr. JOHN L. SEAGER,
son of Professor Edward Seager, U. S. Navy, retired.

son of Professor Edward Seager, U. S. Navy, retired.

STANSBURY.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 14. Mrs. Helen M.

STANSBURY, widow of the late Major Howard Stansbury,

Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army.

TAYLOR.—At Omahu, Neb., March 13, of pneumonia, Brovet Colonel Joseph H. Taylon, Major and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

tant General, U. S. Army.

VAUX.—In Santa Cruz, California, Saturday, Feb. 28, 186,
Mrs. ELIZA VAUX. (widow of the late Rev. William Vaux.
Chaplain U. S. Army.) entered into the rest of Paradise, "in
the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of
a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious,
and holy hope." Requiscat in pace.

WILLIAMSON,—At Jersey City, March 12, Theresa K. WILLIAMSON, widow of the late Captain James C. Williamson, U. S. Navy.

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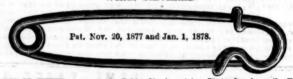
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New York Cirry, March 18, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, April 18, 1885, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of such bidders as may attend, for the purchase of a quantity of Veterinary Medicines and Instruments.

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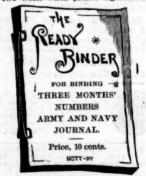
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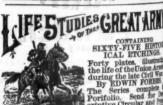


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